The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHANGE.

Has summer come without the rose,
Or left the bird behind?
Is the blue changed above thee,
O world! or am I blind
Will you change every flower that grows,
Or only change this spot,
Where she who said, I love thee,
Now says, I love thee not?

Be false or fair above me;
Come back with any face,
Summer, do I care what you do?
You cannot change one place—
The grass, the leaves, the earth, the dew,
The grave, I make the spot,
Here where she used to love me,
Here where she loves me not.

MY DIAMOND RING.

When my uncle Alston, who was an old bachelor, died, he left his property pretty equally divided between his five nephews and nieces. My bequest, however, as being the eldest and his godson, was the most considerable; it consisted of a small freehold estate in Kent, and a diamond ring.

The ring which was of such value that it had been estimated for legacy duty at five hundred pounds, had a little history attached to it. It was presented to my uncle by an Indian rajah—whose physician he had been for many years, for having, on one occasion brought the rajah's favorite son successfully through a severe attack of the small-pox.

On the return of the latter to England, some years afterwards he discontinued wearing the ring, for the size and brilliancy of the stone were so remarkable to invariably attract attention, which, being a quiet, reserved person, was distasteful to him. Besides, he very soon discovered that having on his person, habitually, an article of such value, was, in this country, not altogether unattended with danger, an attempt having been made on one occasion to waylay and rob him during one of his solitary evening walks he was in the habit of taking.

He therefore decided to take no more risks of this character, and for safe keeping placed the ring in the box containing his securities, deposited with his bankers, where it remained for several years prior to his decease.

With the exception, in fact, of myself and the elder of my sisters, not one of the family had ever seen the ring, and even our recollections of it had become vague and indistinct during the years which had elapsed since the time when, as children, we had gazed upon our uncle's "big diamond." It was therefore with some degree of curiosity that I examined my precious bequest. It was really a magnificent stone, and of the purest water—at least so a friend who professes to be a connoisseur in such matters, assured me, for I do not pretend to be a judge myself. Still, it was by no means a useful legacy. All the objections which had presented themselves to my uncle's wearing the ring applied with still greater force to my doing so. For me, a city man, engaged in a business bringing me some six or seven hundred a year, to display on my hand a diamond worth nearly a whole year's income would be obviously absurd, and quite inconsistent with my position in society.

I could sell the ring. True, I could sell it; and I admit that the idea of doing so presented itself to my mind more than once. Five hundred pounds, I argued at five per cent.—a rate of interest obtainable from many of the safest investments, gives twenty-five pounds per annum, a small sum, it is true, but not altogether to be despised; while so long as the money is locked up in the ring it is absolutely nothing. Why, I thought, pursuing the subject, had my uncle sold the stone when he first returned to England sixteen years ago, the sum he would have realized by it would have more than double itself by this time.

With this idea yet uppermost in my mind I casually alluded, on one occasion, in family conclave, to my intention of parting with the ring; but only to find that, by proposing to do so, I had raised a hornet's nest about my ears. Indignant protests met me on all sides. My sister Mary, indeed, grew angry, saying, that "if poor, dear uncle had only known how little I, his favorite nephew, (with a sarcastic emphasis on the word favorite) would have valued his legacy, he would have left it to some member of the family who could have appreciated his kindness better."

"Yourself, *par example*" I said.

"Yes, to me," she replied; "or to Fanny, (her younger sister) or cousin James; or any one, rather than to you who have shown so little respect for his memory."

"Well," I adjoined, "but what am I to do with it?"

"Why, keep it until you get married, to be sure," was the triumphant reply. "You can have it made into a brooch for your wife, if you do not care to wear it yourself."

"Very true," said I, resignedly, for I felt that I was beaten.

I placed the ring in a strong, iron-bound plate chest which I kept in my sleeping chamber, and thought to have no trouble about it; but I was mistaken. In less than a week afterwards an attempt was made by burglars to enter the house, which was only rendered unsuccessful through the accident of the barking of a dog next door attracting the attention of a policeman to the spot, just in time to alarm them and oblige them to abandon the undertaking.

On investigating the matter the following day, I found that the gossip of our servants had spread the news all over that I had recently become the possessor of a large diamond—the value of which rumor had greatly exaggerated—and that to this circumstance I might doubtless attribute that the gentlemen, who, to use Mrs. Norton's phrase, "devote themselves to such irregular adventures" as housebreaking, favored us with their attention.

Thinking it not improbable that another attempt to enter the house might shortly be made, I deemed it advisable at once to be prepared for such a contingency. I therefore bought that very day, a fire and burglar proof safe, of the very best make, and also purchased one of the ugliest and most ferocious bull dogs I ever saw in my life. That these precautions would prove effectual I had every confidence; and a few weeks afterwards, I accepted, without hesitation, an invitation to a party at Norwood, which would involve myself and sisters (the only inmates of the house besides the servants) passing the night from home. When we returned to town the next day I was not a little surprised to hear the house has been broken into the previous night, the "fire and burglar proof" safe opened with apparently the greatest ease, and the ring abstracted. As to the bull-dog, he had, to use a technical phrase much in vogue in the police courts, been "squared" by a piece of liver, and had given no trouble whatever; the thief might, in fact, have got off easily with his booty, had it not been for what might almost have been termed an amiable weakness on his part.

On a chest of drawers in my bed-chamber stood a small Japanese cabinet, of curious workmanship, but of no great value. This attracted the attention of our friend, who, as he afterwards confessed, thought it would please his daughter—a cripple.

He took it, and the taking of it was his ruin. He had quitted the house in safety and was already nearly a hundred yards from it, when he was stopped by a policeman, whose suspicions were aroused by seeing a shabbily dressed man at so early an hour—it being two or three o'clock in the morning—hurrying rapidly through the streets, and with a bulky parcel under his arm. The robber was arrested and searched, and the ring found in one of his waistcoat pockets.

In due course the examination before a magistrate took place; and the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, I being bound over to prosecute. In the meantime the ring remained in the hands of the police as usual. In about six weeks afterwards the trial came off. I was placed in the witness box and testified to the value of the stone, and the circumstances under which it was stolen from me.

At the request of the foreman of the jury the ring was handed to him for inspection. To my infinate surprise, one of the jurymen in the box, after looking at it carefully for a few minutes, said quietly: "This stone is not a diamond."

"Not a diamond!" exclaimed the judge. "Are you sure, sir of what you say?" he added, rather sternly to the juryman who had just spoke.

"Perfectly, my lord," was the reply. "I am a jeweller, and I positively assert that the stone is not a diamond; although a pretty fair imitation."

Two other persons in court, who stated that they were dealers in precious stones, confirmed this statement.

All eyes in the assembly were directed inquiringly upon me, and I felt that I was in danger of being regarded as a species of imposter—as a man, in fact, who had pretended to be the possessor of a piece of property, and had been very justly, though unexpectedly, exposed. The clear, gray eyes of the judge, in particular, were bent keenly and inquisitively upon my face, and I felt myself growing very nervous and uncomfortable. However, assuming a coolness I was far from feeling, I quietly narrated the circumstances under which the ring had come into my possession. When I had concluded, I had the satisfaction of perceiving that I had been successful in convincing my hearers that, if there was any deception in the business I at least, was no party to it.

The trial then proceeded, and resulted, of course, in the conviction of the burglar, who received a sentence of five years penal servitude. Before the Court rose, however, the judge directed the officer of police, in whose custody the ring had remained previous to the trial to be placed in the witness box, when he underwent a most rigid examination as to the measures which he had taken for the safe keeping of the ring.

The police sergeant's testimony was fully confirmed by that of other members of the force; and I could not but admit that apparently there were not the slightest grounds for suspecting that the ring had been tampered with while in the hands of the police.

When and by whom the original stone had been abstracted—for that it was abstracted, and the false one substituted, I was convinced—I endeavored for some time, but in vain to ascertain; some of my friends, indeed, suggested that the ring had never contained a diamond at all, but was in the same condition as when presented to my uncle by the rajah.

But this theory was to my mind untenable; for, in the first place, most Eastern princes are pretty good judges of precious stones; and in the second, assuming that the rajah could have not been imposed upon, the risk would have been too great; for the discovery at any time, that he had been cheated, would in all probability have cost the offender his head.

No! It was clear to me that the stone had either been changed at some time by one of my uncle's native servants, whilst he was in India, or that the ring had been tampered with during the many years it was at the bankers. In the former case the loss was irretrievable; in the latter was just a possibility, and no more, that I might discover the thief. I therefore went at once to the bankers, where at the outset of my inquiries, I was met by the assurance on the part of the manager that the ring had been deposited in a safe to which no one had access but himself.

To suspect a gentleman in his position was, of course, quite out of the question, and nothing remained for me but to resign myself to the loss of the diamond with what philosophy I could.

Some six months afterwards, however, a light was, incidentally, thrown upon the subject, by the announcement that the managers of the bank in question had absconded, and that it had been discovered that for several years past he had been in the habit of applying securities, lodged by customers with the bank for safe keeping, to his own use. Under these circumstances I was able to form a pretty shrewd guess as the fate of my diamond ring.

THE ANCIENT OPHIR.

Is It Identical with the African Diamond Fields?

Dr. Petermann, the geographer, in a letter to the Ostsee Zeitung, expresses himself satisfied by the latest report of the German explorer, Herr Carr Mauch, that the diamond fields in East Africa are identical with the ophir of the bible, from which King Solomon is said to have conveyed gold and ivory and precious stones to Jerusalem for the construction of the temple. The whereabouts of the ancient ophir has long been a disputed point. The Portugese, on taking possession of Sofala, invested that colony with the biblical character. Legends were affirmed to be current among the natives that the rich gold mines and the buildings of which ruins were still visible, owed their origin to the queen of Sheba, and Lopez even asserted the existence of ancient documents proving the removal in ancient times of gold and precious stones to Jerusalem. These assertions cannot, however, in Herr Petermann's opinion, stand beside the discoveries made in our new colonies by Britton and Mauch Merensky and Grutner. Zimbabye is the place. Its neighborhood is rich in alluvial gold, precious stones, and diamonds. It possesses ruins of extensive piles of buildings, the structure of which shows them to be of unquestionable and remote antiquity. Ornaments and instruments are still found that could not possibly have been left there by Phœnicians. Three days' journey from Zimbabye, similar ruins have been found, and the surrounding country is rich in all that favors agriculture. The present inhabitants have been in possession only about 40 years, and they regard the ruins and relics with a certain awe, due to tradition, which invests them with a sacred character. The geography of the place tallies admirably with the indications given in the bible. Phœnician vessels would naturally sail along the eastern African coast for the Red sea, and proceding by this route they would be about three years coming and going, as stated in the bible. Herr Petermann concludes with a cut at the "practical sense" of the English, who "with the most *naive* coolness" have annexed the valuable territory.

But, on the other hand, Dr. Petermann's theory is flatly contradicted by Herr Kiepert, a no less competent authority on geographical questions, who protests against the revival of a controversy which has by common consent long been regarded as closed, for the "land of Ophir" has, in his opinion, conclusively been proved to be situated in India. The words used in the Old Testament to denote the various articles carried thence to Jerusalem—viz., gold, ivory, peacocks, monkeys, &c.,—are indisputably of Sanskrit origin, and the name Abhira has been accepted as corresponding even etymological to the "Ophir of the Jews. The distance tallies perfectly with that indicated in the bible, and, moreover, it is a recognized fact that Phœnicians traded largely with India, whereas their commerce with the African coast, despite Herr Petermann's ingenious surmises, must be admitted to rest wholly on hypothesis. The ancient ruins found at Zimbabye and in its vicinity are no proof at all, for where, asks Herr Kiepert, have similar ruins been found owing their origin to the Phœnicians. Bent on making money, the Phœnicians did not care about raising costly edifices, which they probably considered useless waste. What Phœnician ruins there are, are in a different style from what Herr Mauch describes as being at Zimbabye. In conclusion, Herr Kiepert condemns the evidence of traditions about the Queen of Sheba as altogether too flimsy to be accepted as conclusive, there would not be a city in the whole east which might not claim to be "Ophir" for the mystical and mythical records of that wealthy queen are as widely spread as those of Iskender-Dhulkarnein (Alexander the Great) or those of Semiramis.

Debut of an American Prima Donna in Italy.

Il Mondo Teatrale contains the following complimentary notice of the debut of an American prima donna in Italy on January 14:

A young American prima donna has just made her debut at Vercelli, Italy, with the greatest success. The opera was "Beatrice de Tenda," by Bellini. Miss Brush who by the way, has not changed her name, as many do who commence their career abroad, personated the principal role, and delighted a very numerous audience by the beauty of her voice and the ease and elegance of her manner.

It seemed impossible to many that this was her first appearance, so truthfully did she depict the beautiful but unfortunate *Beatrice*. Miss Brush, who has studied both at Milan and Paris, and had, from her fine voice and great beauty of person, excited much curiosity in regard to her debut, deserves all the greater credit for the success she has made, by beginning in a city where she was quite unknown, and where nought but real merit would gain applause. We predict for her a fine career, and she adds another name to the list of American prima donnas who are singing successfully abroad.

Children's Hymns as Agents of Civilization.

Max Adeler says: "One of the Indian agents informs us that the translations of children's hymns, which have been circulated among the Indians, are exceedingly popular. Even the most savage Indians sing them upon the war path: We rejoice to receive intelligence of this fact, because the sufferings of the Indian victims will be greatly alleviated by this practice of the savages. It will be a great comfort to a man who has been scalped and stuck full of arrows, and pinned to the ground with a stake through his vitals, and who has a bonfire lighted on his stomach, to have the Indians dance around him in a ring singing, 'Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber!' These untutored children of the prairie all have immortal yearnings, as well as a fondness for bunches of black hair."

RUTH.

What shall be the baby's name?
Shall we catch from sounding fame
Some far-echoed word of praise
Out of other climes and days—
Put upon her brows new-born
Crowns that other brows have worn?

Shall we take some dearer word,
Once within our circles heard,
Cherished yet, though spoken less—
Shall we lay its tenderness
On the baby's little head,
So to call again our dead?

Shall we choose a name of grace
That befits the baby's face—
Something full of childish glee,
To be spoken joyously?
Something sweeter, softer yet,
That shall say, "Behold our pet!"

Nay; the history of the great
Must not weigh our baby's fate—
Nay: the deer ones disenthrawled
Must not be by us recalled;
We shall meet them soon again—
Let us keep their names till then!

Nay: we do not seek a word
For a kitten or a bird;
Not to suit the baby-ways,
But to wear in after days—
Fit for uses grave and good,
Wraped in future womanhood—

For the mother's loving tongue
While our daughter still is young;
For the manly lips that may
Call her maiden heart away;
For the time yet tenderer,
When her children think of her.

Let us choose a Bible name,
One that always bides the same,
Sacred, sweet, in every land
All men's reverence to command;
For our earthly uses given,
Nathless, musical in heaven!

One I know these names amid—
"Beauty" is its meaning hid;
She who wore it made it good
With her gracious womanhood;
Name for virtue, love and truth
Let us call the baby *Ruth*?

Lions and Lion Taming.

The process of lion taming is elaborately described by a writer in the London Daily News, part of whose story we copy:

Whatever is the reason the forest lions are more inteligent and teachable than those bred in confinement. The lion tamer begins by taking the feeding of them into his own hands, and so gets them to know him. He commences feeding them from the outside of the den, and then ventured inside of one at a time, always carefully keeping his face to the animal and avoiding any violence, as it rouses the dormant devil in the beast. Getting to handle the lion, the tamer begins by stroking him down the back, gradually working up to the head, which he begins to scratch, and the lion, which like the cat likes friction, begins to rub his head against the hand. When this familiarity is well established, a board is handed in to the trainer, which he places across the den, and teaches the lion to jump over it, using a whip with a thong, but not for the purpose of punishment.

Gradually this board is heightened; the lion jumping over it at every stage, and then come the hoops, etc., held on top of the board to quicken the beasts understanding. To teach the animal to jump over the trainer, the latter stoops alongside the board so that when the lion clears one he clears the other, and half a dozen lessons are ordinarily about sufficient to teach this. To get a lion to lie down and the tamer to stand on him is more difficult. It is done by filicking the beast over the back with a small "tickling" whip, and at the same time pressing him down with one hand. By raising his head and taking hold of the nostril with the right hand, and the under lip and the lower jaw with the left, the lion by this great pressure on the nostril and upper lip, loses greatly the power of his jaws, so that a man can pull them open and put his head inside the beast's mouth, a feat with which Van Amburg's name was so much associated. The only danger is lest the animal should raise his fore paws and stick his talons in, and if he does the tamer must stand fast for his life till he has shifted his paw.

Singular Coincidence.

The Jamestown Journal, of February 23d, relates the following: Mr. Frank Canfield, who was killed on Friday last, was betrothed to a young lady of this town, and was to have been married in about two months. On Friday, when the train passed here on its way west, the young lady saw him, and that evening she was in unusually light spirits. The next morning at the breakfast table her appearance was so much the reverse of the evening previous that it attracted the attention of her mother, who asked the cause of her apparent trouble. The young lady thereupon related to her mother that she had dreamed that her lover had fallen under the cars, and had been so seriously injured that he had died in about two hours. She old the circumstances as she had seen in her dream, how he had fallen and the car wheels had terribly crushed and mangled his left leg and left arm, and that he had lived in great agony for about two hours. Her mother endeavored to persuade her that there was nothing in a dream, but to no purpose—she could not drive it from her mind. About noon a sister of the young man came to the house and said she had bad news. She then related the circumstances of her brother's death, corresponding in detail with the dream as told by the young lady some hours before.

An Incident of the Census.

Polite searcher after things that never lie (when they are not doctored) rings the bell of a comfortable residence. Matronly lady opens door and asks his business.

"Please give me your husband's name, and the number of persons in your family."

"My husband is not at home, and I don't care to answer impertinent questions.'

"But, Madam, I'm taking the census. This is a work of necessity; so please give me the facts."

"I tell you I'll not answer your questions, so go about your business."

"Well, in that case I shall have to take the necessary steps' and—"

"Take the necessary *steps* if you can; take the whole privy if you can."

Door slams.

THINKING that any wedding was better than none, Miss Crull, a 17-year-old lassie of Illinois, married a Mr. Wedding, aged 80

AGRICULTURAL.

SPRING CARE OF CATTLE.

As spring approaches cattle require increased attention. Those full fed through the winter are apt to have humors in the blood, while those in scanty flesh will weaken with the first spring days. Milch cows, also, at this season, call for unusual care. A judicious choice in the character of the food will carry many an animal through to a thrifty growth in June that with careless management would be a harvest for the cows in April. Whatever store of carrots may remain in the cellar should go, at the rate of a half a peck daily, into the manger of each work horse, which should also be fed three times a week four or five quarts of raw potatoes, not only for their succulent and tonic properties, but also as a specific preventive of the botworm. For store cattle the stock of turnips should be carefully gauged to last until the early spring grass, and soaked oats be made to supplement the slight nutrition of the straw with which a slender supply of hay is too frequently eked out. And for cows relied upon for dairy use next summer a daily feed of a quart, gradually increased to four, of rye flour made into a mash with warm water will be found a decidedly good thing in its way.

RELATIVE VALUE OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

The relative value of clover as compared with timothy or herds-grass, whether for hay, for winter feeding, or for green forage for "soiling" in summer, is one of no inconsiderable interest to practical agriculturalists. When green or first cut one hundred pounds of red clover contains but nineteen pounds of solid matter, whereas an equal weight of timothy has more than forty-three pounds. For soiling, therefore, the cost of cutting and hauling the two kinds of forage to the stalls is in the ratio of three and one-sixth to seven and one-sixth, with the further drawback in the case of clover that its too watery character is detrimental to the general health of the animals. For hay, however, the analyses of chemists give a greater relative worth to clover, ton for ton, as compared with timothy, than it is commonly credited with. Dried at two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit, bed clover contains about twenty-two and one-half per cent. of flesh-forming, and seven tenths per cent. of fat-forming, and forty-four and one-half per cent. of heat producing food elements; while of these timothy has respectively about eleven and one third, three and one-half, and fifty-three and one-third per cent.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The following twelve paragraphs from an old Horticultural publication, are worthy of a place amongst the most valued rules that should govern a well regulated home.

FRUIT TREES.—1. When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should—except very short grass.

2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

4. Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.

5. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

6. If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea, who knows less than you do.

7. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

8. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and is worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.

9. Trim down, not up.

10. Shorten in, not lengthen up.

11. If you had an arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.

12. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him; and if he has sense enough to understand the business he will also have enough to know this.

CARE OF HORSE'S LEGS.

The North British Agriculturist says: Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known, that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons are generally terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

THE following advertisement is taken from a Paris paper: "Marriages—Two sisters, very distinguished, of the first nobility, retired from the world, aged nineteen and twenty-three respectively, with a fortune of four millions each, desire to be united to two young gentlemen, not older than fifty, possessing titles and fortunes. Address for particulars, &c."

RICHMOND is agog over an elopement in high life, the youth being seventeen and the girl twenty years old. They both belong to families which for twenty-five years past have occupied not only respectable, but high positions in Richmond society, and the marriage and the attendant circumstances have occasioned them the deepest sorrow—not to say shame. The couple are yet in Washington, but are daily expected to return to Richmond. The young husband has no business and no fortune, and probably never earned $5 in his whole life.

NARY RAG.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through the city streets there passed
A youth, who trudged through mud and rain,
Crying with all his might and main,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

His looks were sad, his eyes were dull;
His great big bag was nearly full;
And though his strength was failing fast,
He cried with voice like trumpet blast,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

No friend looked out with pitying eye,
And blest him as he wandered by;
Without a blessing, cold and sore,
He cried aloud at every door,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

"Beware the watch," an old man said;
"He's on the corner, just ahead."
"I'll watchful be," the youth replied,
And lifting high his voice he cried,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

"Beware the watch-dog's awful bite!
Beware the dangers of the night!"
And as he hurried out of sight,
The youth replied with all his might,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

A traveler in the early morn,
A being found, ragged and torn;
There in the wet sad mud he lay;
His mouth was fixed, but seemed to say,
"Any R-a-g-s?"

Sweet sleep had stolen o'er his frame;
Another "picker" had stolen his game;
His bag, once full, stood open wide—
A voice far in the depths replied,
"Nary R-a-g."

VARIETIES.

REVELS was sooted in Pittsburgh. Every one is who goes there.—Boston Post.

ONLY five Londoners were killed and thirty wounded in the rejoicing over the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

A MOBILE undertaker has the corpse of a child in his shop, in a metalic coffin, to "show the superiority" of said metallic coffin.

A DETROIT wife sold the family cook stove to pay the fine and release her husband, who had been sent to jail for brutally beating her.

A LADY appeared at a ball in New York recently in a dress of black crape over silk, trimmed with flounces of old Venetian lace, a century old, and worth its weight in gold. The ornaments were superb diamonds set in silver.

THE largest and heaviest woman in Paris died recently. Her weight was five hundred and fourteen pounds. She was named Geniot, and in 1848 appeared at a national fete as the Goddess of Liberty, at which time her figure was quite slim.

THERE it is now, just as we feared. A sweet potato has exploded in Indiana and seriously scalded a child. First it was mince pie, then lager beer, and now a sweet potato has turned to an engine of destruction. Next!

A YOUNG lady in a Massachusetts town has taken up dentistry for a living. All the gentlemen patronize her. One young man has become hopelessly infatuated with her, consequently he hasn't a tooth in his head.

A MRS. MARGARET H. GARNER, of Springfield, Ill., gave her hand and heart lately to a Mr. Olive, making the seventh husband the lady has thus garnered to herself. Seven is a lucky number—which is a good thing for the husband.

THE Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., of all the inhabitants of that town, were alone patriotic enough to celebrate the birthday of Washington which they did by giving a feast in their shops, and by letting off a prodigious quantity of the most superior imported crackers.

THE New York Post says: The agitation in the Roman Catholic Church of this country in favor of temperance is a hopeful event. The recent agitation in the Catholic Convention in Maryland in favor of a temperance organization shows that there is some real strength in the present movement.

WHILE a rather affected young lady was confiding to her lover how etherial her appetite was, and the sensitive delicateness of her organization, the too matter of-fact help bawled out, "Say! will ye have yer biled pork and beans now or wait till yer feller's gone?" The "feller" has been gone ever since.

AN official attached to the British Court was known as the King's Cock-crower, whose duty it was to crow the hour each night within the precincts of the palace during Lent, instead of calling it out, like an ordinary watchman. The office, which in time became a sinecure, has been abolished for some years.

AN escape of steam, through the carelessness of the janitor of a public school in Newark, Friday afternoon, caused a fearful panic among the children, who jumped from the windows down stairs, &c. About one thousand children were present at the time. Several were bruised, but only one little girl was seriously injured.

CONTRARY to the general rule, the Grand Duke Alexis made no charitable donations to New Orleans, although it was at first reported he had tendered five thousand dollars to be used for the poor. His bill during his stay at the St. Charles Hotel amounted to twelve thousand five hundred dollars, of which some three thousand dollars was for wine and cigars.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE met with a serious accident on the 29th ultimo, at her home in Mandarin, Florida, by falling backward from a table on which she was standing to arrange a window curtain, her head striking the sharp edge of a bed, stead and her back hitting a bath tub. She was picked up insensible, but the latest accounts indicate that she is likely to recove.

THE small-pox is having a nice time of it in and near the Paper Mill village, Northampton, Massachusetts. There are twelve or fifteen cases, all confined to the operatives in the mill. It was brought there in a lot of infected rags, and the rag-pickers and the families with which they were connected are the ones who have been attacked by the disease. One case, that of a child whose mother worked in the mill, has resulted fatally.

AN Atlanta (Georgia) correspondent tells this story: "The woman's rights act, giving the wife a cause of action against a party selling liquor or anything else to her husband while drunk, and allowing the proceeds of the fine to go to the wife, was passed.—The most noticeable comment evoked by the passage of the bill came from Whit Anderson, the courteous and popular messenger of the Senate. 'Now,' said Whit, 'I can afford to get married, for my wife can easily support the family on the fines I will bring her.'"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

THE N. Y. *Sun* concludes from Col. FORNEY'S disclosures in regard to GRANT'S first nomination that he is in reality opposed to his renomination. Well it does look a little that way.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Day*, both Radical, are making things lively for GEARY, HARTRANFT and MACKEY, as will be seen by reference to another column. It is intensely interesting to the people of this State, and we are anxious to have the affair go on. Let them tell all they know of each other.

IT is said that a corruption fund of $250,000 has been made up in Washington, New York and elsewhere, to carry the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections for the Radical ticket. It is proposed to spend $100,000 in New Hampshire, and the remainder in Connecticut. But notwithstanding these preparations, we have faith enough in the people to think they will rebuke this attempt at bribery.

THE Germans of San Francisco are organizing political clubs in every ward of that city for the purpose of taking an active part in the coming Presidential campaign as *Independent* Republicans. This does not look much as if they intended to support the Gift Taker, even if he does get the nomination at the Philadelphia Convention. The assaults of the GRANT organs upon the Germans of the country are beginning to produce an effect.

THE meeting of the colored Republicans of Covington, on Thursday night was a significant affair. After complimenting Senator SUMNER in a series of resolutions, a subsequent one was offered indicating confidence in the present Chief Magistrate and his Administration, but expressing a preference for Mr. SUMNER as the next Republican candidate for President. A motion was made to strike out that portion of the resolution expressing confidence in GRANT and his administration, which, after a lengthy discussion, was unanimously consented to, and the resolution was then adopted.

A MEETING of colored men from all parts of the Union, will convene at New Orleans on the 10th of April, and it promises to be an exceedingly interesting and important affair. It is anticipated that the North as well as the South will be fully represented, and that measures looking to a combination and co-operation of the race throughout the entire country for political and commercial purposes, will be then and there inaugurated. Artful demagogues, white and black, are at the bottom of most of these sable combinations. The Philadelphia *Age* tenders them the following good advice: "Civil and political rights have been accorded to colored men, and they should seek to remove prejudices from their path by wise, prudent action, not reinforce and strengthen them by such clannish movements as those suggested. If they do not wish to be looked upon and treated as negroes, they must cease to act as negroes."

A BUFFALO paper editorially remarks that "the most humble and despised citizen may become President." Which is, alas! too true.

The above I find in THE POST of Thursday and would ask if the Sixteenth Amendment giving naturalized citizens the right to become President has been adopted? If so, I have not heard tell of it and wish to be informed. J. G.

Our correspondent no doubt alludes to the term "citizen" without the words United States born. His exceptions are well taken, as up to this time while the most degraded plantation negro is eligible, provided he was born in the United States, no provision has been made by which Senator SCHURZ or any other white foreign-born citizen, no matter how competent to fill the position can hold the office of President, or Vice President. The proposition to amend the Constitution giving white citizens of foreign birth an equal chance with negroes was twice voted down by Radical Congressmen at the present session.

MR. CARPENTER, the fugleman for the Grantites in the United States Senate, threatens a crusade in favor of repealing the naturalization laws, because a Senator of German birth, CARL SCHURZ, is in favor of investigating the charge whether our Government, in violation of its neutral obligations, did strip its arsenals of arms and sell them to France to use in her war with Germany. According to this idea of the Wisconsin Senator, a German who objects to our Government acting treacherously toward Germany is more culpable than if he is an American. They are to be punished for what an American can do with impunity. It is therefore settled, in Administsation parlance, that any German who condemns GRANT & Co. for selling arms to France to kill off their countrymen in Europe should be stripped at once of his political privileges. It is not allowable to complain of the high mightinesses at Washington. Seeing that the honest Germans will no longer countenance the corruptions of his Administration—that they are withdrawing from its support—the card of intimidation of them by another Know-Nothing crusade is to be played.

IT PAYS.

It pays very handsomely to get on the sunny side of the White House, where a multiplicity of fat offices await fortunate favorites—like Brigadier-General ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, for instance. It has often been asked why General BABCOCK should hold so many offices, each of them drawing a handsome salary, but the question has remained unanswered from the direction of the White House. But a careful enquiry into the facts shows that General BABCOCK of the White House holds the following offices, with the salaries attached, besides sharing with LEET in the General Order business. How many more offices he may hold is not positively known, but he has a sure thing on the following at least, viz:

1. Major of Engineers, salary $3,500, 2. Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, salary $2,500. 3. Commissioner of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, salary $2,500. 4. Secretary at the White House, salary $2,500.

Total number of offices as far as known, four. Total emoluments of said offices, $11,000. Eleven thousand dollars a year for doing nothing, is not a bad income. His share of the General Order stealings of LEET & Co., no doubt run his annual income up to $25,000.

But it is denied by Administration journals that BABCOCK gets pay for each of these offices, and the declaration is made that no evidence of the fact can be found by searching the records of the Departments. The books may not show that BABCOCK gets pay for each office, but that does not help the matter at all. There is a dozen ways of arranging such little matters. It is not denied that he holds them. The patronage attached to them, as shown by the pay roll amounts to some $60,000, and the contracts and disbursements are in BABCOCK'S hands. In paying his clerks and employes, this salary business can easily be "doctored."

The claim is made that General BABCOCK only receives pay as a Major of Engineers. If this is a fact, why then does the Register of the Treasury announce to the world that General O. E. BABCOCK is a Secretary at the Executive Mansion, upon a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars? Also, why does he announce in the same Blue Book, for 1872, in another place, that the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct is twenty-five hundred dollars? The salary continues, and BABCOCK is the Chief Engineer. Is it at all probable that BABCOCK leaves it undrawn and serves in his office out of pure and unadulterated patriotism? We hardly think so. That twenty-five hundred dollars would serve a good turn in keeping up his end of the celebrated "mess table" that caused LEET so much trouble and cost him so much money. If the President's military family are to hold a half dozen sinecure offices each, the country ought to know it. Could not a Committee of Congress ascertain the facts, and enlighten the public mind?

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"All England" was convulsed on Thursday over the narrow, not to say miraculous escape of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, from the hands of a beardless assassin. So providential was the escape that Lord GRANVILLE hastened to the House of Lords, and interrupted the learned debate that was going on with reference to the Ecclesiastical Bill, and announced the Queen's safety. Others of the Lords also expressed their gratification that the Queen had not been shot and instantly killed by the terrible Fenian assassin.

The way in which she escaped being shot is so peculiar that the cable account of the affair will bear a repetition. It seems that the Queen had been out taking a drive on Thursday afternoon. About five o'clock she reached Buckingham Palace in her carriage, accompanied by her son Prince ARTHUR, and just as the Royal party were about to alight, a young man ran to the side of the carriage and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers, granting release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was *unloaded*, and that it was of such *a primitive construction* that if it had been loaded it probably could *not have been discharged*.

The would-be assassin, we learn in addition, was an insane boy named O'CONNOR, who imagined that it was his mission to secure the release of the Fenian prisoners now confined in British bastiles.

The presence of mind on the part of her majesty in bending down her head was extraordinary—as was the escape. But as extraordinary as both these exhibitions were, it would have been still more extraordinary had she been shot, since there was no load in the pistol, and it would have been impossible to have fired it, had it been loaded.

The manliness of Prince ARTHUR in knocking the boy down, reflects great credit upon him. It shows that he will not sit by and see his mother abused, and her life threatened, as an inducement to sign Fenian pardons. He reminds us of that other English Prince who refused to run when informed that he was followed by a villian armed with a boiled parsenip, who intended to stab him with that sanguinary weapon.

But seriously, it would be well for a portion of the people of the United Kingdom, if the *fiasco* of this insane boy armed with a weapon no more dangerous than a link of balogna sausage, did not amount to anything more than a crazy joke. But unfortunately, this will not be the end of it. It will be seized upon as a reason why fresh oppressions should be heaped upon the people of unhappy Ireland. What the Ku Klux fictious are to GRANT'S administration, O'CONNOR'S crazy freak will be to the British government, and furnish sufficient reasons why some fresh tyranny toward the Irish people shall be inaugurated. The oppressions that have been heaped so lavishly upon the South have about as good a foundation as the freak of this crazy boy, and as GRANT learned his lessons of oppression from England, it will be but natural that his tutor will exemplify the doctrine of making Irelands and Polands out of this incident.

BOUTWELL'S ELECTIONEERING CIRCULARS.

As yet, not one of our Radical cotemporaries has ventured a reply to the inconsistent or lying reports of Secretary BOUTWELL, exposed in THE POST on Thursday last, and in which it was clearly shown that a discrepancy of over *three hundred and fifty millions of dollars* exist between the reports of Secretary BOUTWELL and Register ALLISON, which enormous sum has either been stolen, is missing, or is unaccounted for. The Washington (D. C.) *Patriot*, which is printed right under the nose of President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL, thus comments upon the astounding disclosures:

These startling facts require no comment to add to their impressive force. They may well excite anxiety Considered in connection with the defalcations and successful swindling which have lately come to light and still form part of the staple of daily news, it is evident that the Treasury needs to be thoroughly overhauled, its books explored by experts, and its palpable defects corrected by positive law. Nothing short of a rigid investigation will ever disclose the actual condition of the public debt, reveal the causes which now confuse the accounts, relieve doubts concerning fraudulent bonds, and bring order out of the existing chaos. Hundreds of millions of the people's money have disappeared, without even the poor satisfaction of a pretended account to show the course of expenditure. It is high time that this plunder should be arrested and exposed. Let us, then, have an investigation into the State of the Treasury. Now is the day and the hour.

BE CAREFUL.

The question arises if the Southern Improvement Company is successful in its present undertakings in opposition to the mass of oil producers will not Pittsburgh be a sufferer thereby? Will it not be the means of building a new road from the oil regions to Buffalo and the bulk of the oil find an outlet through that city? This is a matter that needs to be carefully studied by those of our refiners and others who appear to be so anxious for the success of the Improvement Company.

THE sittings of the Senatorial Investigating Committee in Philadelphia continue to unearth the most astounding frauds. Persons that have been dead for years are registered as having voted for GRAY, while a large number who did not vote at all were marked on the list as having voted against MCCLURE. On Friday it was proved that in the Twentieth division, Nineteenth ward, MCCLURE had 88 votes, instead of 35 only returned and 11 personations. In the Eighth division, Nineteenth ward, 68 MCCLURE votes, instead of 47 returned, and 18 personations. In this division 14 votes have been proved to be polled between one and two o'clock, during which hour no votes were returned for MCCLURE.

From the report of the investigations on Friday we append the following merely to give an idea of how General GRANT'S candidate was voted in:

David Powell resident at No. 2900 Cambria street on the day of the last Senatorial election, and voted in the Seventh division, Twenty-fifth ward, and also voted in the Twentieth division of the Nineteenth ward, paid rent at 2334 Tulip street, and voted there conscentiously believing he had a right; was persuaded to vote in the Twenty-fifth ward; voted for Colonel Gray in both places.

Joseph Graham, No. 505 east Cumberland street, sworn—Voted for McClure (No. 2 on the list). Lem. Grant, a police officer, caught witness by the back of the neck and tried to throw him, and told him to get away, and struck witness in the mouth; was told he was a police officer, was talking to Sergeant Humphries, of the Nineteenth ward police, at the time he was not in uniform; he was Judge of the election.

Chas. H. Carter, recalled—Was Return Inspector of Eighth division, Nineteenth ward; between one and two o'clock three votes were polled for McClure; at the end of the hour these three ballots were not in the box; Mr. Schaeffer and myself counted the ballots at the end of that hour; there were no McClure tickets in the box; either Mr. Humphries, Judge of Election, and Sergeant of Police, or Mr. Schaeffer, Gray Inspector, put the tickets in the box during that hour; the three McClure votes were my own, and those of two other inside officers, Mr. Knight, the other Inspector, was absent during that hour.

Cross-examined—The Democratic and Republican Inspectors left the box in charge of Schaeffer and Humphries; there was so much irregularity that it was impossible to keep the track of it; I saw my vote deposited in the box; Mr. Dougherty's and Mr. Kesselback's tickets deposited in the box. At the end of the hour Mr. Humphries opened the box and emptied the tickets on the table; I helped count the tickets and was surprised to see no McClure tickets; then I told my clerk, and he told me to keep quiet, it was no use to protest against it; Mr. McSorley was my clerk.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is still after Auditor General HARTRANFT and State Treasurer MACKEY. He says:

Virtuous indignation is the buffer put out to break the force of the exposure in *The Tribune* of the 28th inst. It was at first proposed to bring up the resolution of inquiry referred to, and go through the form of having it disposed of by the House, but for certain reasons, this was not adopted. Messrs. Hartranft, Mackey & Co., the accused, take refuge in general denial and wrathful imputation of motives. The publication of the resolution is declared to be an attack on the friends of the Administration in this State, an effusion of personal spite, &c. Now the significant point in the history of the resolution is its summary suppression. If this act is denied distinctly, as it has been by implication, your correspondent will "name names." But this beating the air is waste of force which Messrs. H., M. & Co. will yet need. If they want to plead denial, let them deny the records which correspond exactly with the figures set forth in the resolution. They shall have full opportunity, attention being confined at this time to the items they have protested against as "the inventions of wilful malice." Mr. Hartranft shall have the first chance—his political prospects being at stake. Did Mr. H. at sundry times previous to April, 1870, purchase on joint account with Mackey, sundry loans of the Commonwealth—he being at the time State Auditor and Mackey being State Treasurer? Did he arrange with Mackey to use the funds of the State Treasury in making these purchases? Were not these securities sold by Hartranft and Mackey to the Sinking fund of the Commonwealth on the 20th day of April, 1870? and did not John F. Hartranft, State Auditor and candidate for Governor, receive $2,700 on the 10th day of December, 1870, as his share of the profits of that operation?

The Legislature has not thought fit to make this inquiry, and yet Mr. H., as a candidate, ought to desire, since any question has arisen, it should be made definite, that he may make definite reply. He may turn his attention then to that unfortunate "Oil Creek" business, which, in his own graphic language, "took the starch right out." This transaction, and Mr. Mackey's affairs, will be dealt with hereafter.

The same paper remarks editorially:

Charges of a grave nature are openly made against Gen. Hartranft, and if, as we understand, that gentleman thinks himself the right man for the next Governor, we apprehend the people will demur, unless it is satisfactorily shown that his hands are clean.

—Since the above was in type we have received the *Tribune* of Saturday which contains the following:

QUESTIONS FOR MR. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—Mr. J. F. Hartranft, State Auditor, and candidate for Governor, has thought proper to state, in conversation, and through his organ in Philadelphia, that the introduction of inquiry, and the publication of these letters, are part of a plan to compel him, a "virtuous State officer," to settle certain accounts in a manner that he considers against the interests of the State Now, therefore, be it known to him and all others that, whether he never settles another account, or whether every outstanding claim be adjusted in the accommodating spirit which marked his settlement of his Oil Creek matter, there are still certain questions which must be answered before he can stand a candidate, that is to say, in white garments before the people. And first, touching the Oil Creek matter before mentioned, will Mr. Hartranft please state if he was, in 1870, a large purchaser of the stock of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, the same being bought at sundry times and held for a rise? Did he, as State Auditor, in collusion with R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, make a settlement of certain matters, details of which shall be furnished if wanted, to the advantage of Oil Creek and to the detriment of the State, and was not the stock bought and held with interest to make such settlement, and to profit thereby? Was not the money of the commonwealth used to buy that stock, and did not District Attorney Brewester come to the rescue of the State, and break up this little arrangement? And is the following a true copy of the letter to a confident friend, announcing the disappointing event, and was the letter written on the official paper of Mr. Hartranft's department?

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
March 9, 1870.

DEAR——: Buy as soon as possible 100 shares Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and then have my account, or rather an abstract made from my account, so that I can see the exact loss I have sustained in Oil Creek. Let me have this as soon as you conveniently can. The Attorney General has given a decision agaist our settlement on Oil Creek, which takes the starch right out. I don't know what to say about buying Oil Creek as a future investment. If you think well of it you may think the chances are that it will go up, but as everything else is drooping, but little can be expected from Oil Creek. What yo you think of gold? Truly, etc.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

As previously stated, a good deal of powder is wasted on the resolution heretofore mentioned. A committee has been demanded, but is it to investigate the charges? No, merely to ascertain if the resolution to attempt to compel the "virtuous public officer" to settle, etc. Meantime the charges are to take care of themselves.

As the GRANT organs in this city which used to quote and applaud the utterances of the New York *Tribune* almost daily have ceased to do so, it devolves upon THE POST to let the people here know what that great mouthpiece of Radicalism has to say these days. The following paragraphs taken from its editorial columns of Friday, should be studied by our Republican friends:

The more judicious friends of the Administration have taken alarm at the mischief done in the Senate since Senator Wilson went to New Hampshire to hold up the battle there. And it is hinted that Senator Wilson will find that a victory in New Hampshire is dearly bought, if by staying at Washington he might have saved the Administration its recent running defeats and those impending.

What we have condemned was the lie and the theft of the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of the Interior in sending out cords of an old copy of a New York newspaper under his frank, marked "Official Business." Will Secretary Delano say whether he considers that honest?

It is a disagreeable point in the Texas business, that Gov. Davis and the officials criminated with him, in the recent election frauds, are considered the head and front of the Grant party in the State and prime movers of the "indorsements" of the Administration.

We earnestly hope that the long-protracted New-Orleans struggle is not to be transferred to Washington, as reported; but the arrival thither of Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, the body and brains of the conspiracy, indicate such a move. If the President were half as promp to remedy abuse as the admirers of General Orders claim neither Mr. Casey nor Mr. Packard would have any official prefix to their names by this time.

We exhort witnesses who have testified, or may be called, in any of the Government investigations, to give no heed to the infamous attempt to terrify them from the exposure they might make, by the threat to prosecute those who revealed the bribery of Custom House officials. We acquit the President of any probable intention to order or sanction this monstrosity. It is doubtless, a small trick of some of the disreputable people who constantly surround and try to use him. They probably thought to deter timid witnesses yet to be summoned, and were too ignorant to know that statute law explicitly protects all who may make such revelations. It is a mere bit of impotent malice. *But it takes the President a longer time than we could wish to modify the order.*

Possibly the action of the House had something to do with forcing the Senate into appearing to do, at last, what it should have done long ago. It passed the resolution to appoint a Committee of Investigation, first tabling Mr. Summer's argumentative preamble. And now will it give the inquiry a fair Committee? Having cut off the movers of the resolution by a sharp parliamentary trick, Senators ask us to be satisfied with the unwilling concession of just such a Committee as they choose to pack. *The farce of the General Order inquiry is to be played over again, probably;* and, as evidence may not be forced on the reluctant Senator, as in that case, the thick-and-thin Administration men will only show how easy it is not to investigate.

THE Philadelphia *Day*, Radical, says of the HARTRANFT—MACKEY smothered resolutions.

The prevailing belief is that both the Treasurer and Auditor knew what was going on, all the time. and that they are *particeps criminis* in this business. These officials *may* have a good defense, but the people are not yet aware of the fact, and therefore General Hartrauft is strongly opposed by very many republicans for the nomination for Governor * * *

The resolution referred to ask for a joint committee to investigate them, and it is probable that the resolution will be offered and the committee appointed. Meanwhile these charges form an ugly addition to the Evans matter.

General Hartranft may be innocent, but the circumstances appear to be against him, and therefore the Republicans had better drop him and take some man with unquestionably clean hands for their candidate for the highest office in the State.

The *Day* then alludes to that unfortunate victim of Rebel prisons in this way;

But let not Harry White flatter himself that Hartranft's loss will be his gain. White's goose is cooked even browner and more thoroughly "done" than is Hartranft's. The fact is, the gallant Harry's bird is badly burnt and "done to death," through his contemptible conduct in the McClure-Gray matter.

EDITORS, like most people, are pleased to find that their efforts to do good are appreciated by those with whom they come most in contact, and in that view of the matter, we don't think it out of place to quote the following from an old friend at Ogle, Butler county, who says:

The course of THE POST meets my approval, and you may rest assured that no effort of mine, though but an humble mechanic, shall be spared in disseminating your valuable paper, so long as it maintains the fearless and truthful course heretofore pursued.

Having been a reader of THE POST when it was as much as a man's life was worth to read it or have it in one's possession, let alone be a publisher, I feel it a duty to our God, our children, and our country, to support and circulate its truths; believing them to be the only salvation for our country and our liberties.

Hoping that it will continue, as it has ever been, a true and faithful exponent of Democratic principles, I pray you God speed. F. P. C.

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* says: Since the action of the Democratic meeting held here on Court week, which instructed our delegates to the State Convention to support General GEORGE W. CASS for Governor, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention who were in favor of the nomination of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT as our candidate for President, we have received a number of letters from different parts of the county, and also from other counties in our Legislative and Senatorial Districts all of which endorse the action of the party in this county, and express the hope that the gentlemen named may be nominated for the positions for which they are named. With SCOTT and CASS as our standard bearers in 1872, victory is certain.

THE present winter has written a tale of unparallelled horror on the pages of Western history. As yet, however, not half the story of suffering from terrible frosts, and damage from blinding snow storms, has met the public eye. Snow has been piled house high in many localities, and men, women and children frozen while endeavoring to obtain food and fuel. In some cases parties were overtaken in the open air and killed by the blighting embrace of the North wind; in others, whole families died by their own fireless hearth stones, cold, hungry and alone. These are some of the incidents which have marked the winter of 1872 in the West.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblatt* calls on Judge DAVIS to resign his seat upon the Supreme Bench in consequence of his nomination for President by the Labor Reform Convention. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* responds that he will probably "imitate the example of General GRANT, who held on to his position as General-in-Chief of the United States until he was elected President."

HON. D. W. VOORHEES commences speaking in New Hampshire next Wednesday. He will probably speak at Franklin, Concord, Lebanon, Nashau and Manchester.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is disgusted with the decision to collect the Income Tax for another year, and says that the putting tea and coffee on the free list will not be half so much appreciated as the repeal of the Income Tax would have been.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Cass for Governor.

[From the Centre Hall Reporter.]

At our county convention held last week, it was not deemed necessary to instruct the representative delegate for any one for Governor, the preference of old Centre being so decidedly for Gen. CASS, of Pittsburgh, that any delegate would deem that sufficient as to whom he should support, without special instruction. We think Gen. CASS should be the nominee—the *Reporter* advocated his claims three years ago, and the party made a mistake in not taking him for their standard bearer then. We hold him to be the best and strongest man in the State, and besides, it is due the gallant Democracy of the West, that her noble son be nominated as the next Democratic candidate of Governor.

[Williamsport Sun.]

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, State Senator of this district, has recently been named as a possible and suitable candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We concur with the many admirers of Senator Buckalew most cordially in his purity of character, acknowledged statesmanship, and eminent qualifications for the high position to which he has been named, and also of his probable availability, but we have reason to entertain grave doubts of his willingness to accept a position which he has never sought. Gen. Geo. W. Cass is to-day, as he has been for years gone by, the prominent candidate with the Democracy of this State for the next gubernatorial nomination, and he should be *unanimously* nominated by the Reading Democratic State Convention.

MORE GIFTS.

The Alaska Commercial Company—Grant Receives Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth of Its Stock—Gifts for the Wives of Government Officials.

[Sitka, Alaska Ter. Cor. of World.]

I am told that when the company was organized it presented the President with some thirty thousand dollars worth of its stock, and thus, through his countenance, secured the acceptance of its bid for the lease of the islands of St. Paul and St. George. The fact that another firm, that of Taylor & Bendell, of San Francisco, made a higher bid in money than did this company, besides offering greater advantages in the way of building school houses on the islands and promoting otherwise the welfare and comfort of the natives, and had their bid rejected in favor of the Commercial Company, appears to lend a color of truth to the report of the President's connection with the business. It is an exceedingly profitable concern, this company, paying heavy dividends and controlling a vast business; and if President Grant is interested in it to the tune of $30,000, however he may have come by that interest, then he is to be congratulated upon the excellence of his investment—at least from a commercial point of view. But let it not be supposed that the President alone of the White House party derives pecuniary profit and comfort from the Alaska Commercial Company.

Mrs. Grant and the wife of another high official also come in for a share of the good things. Last month I was permitted to look upon the rarest collections of sables which I have ever seen outside of Russia—large, soft, dark, velvety skins, singly, might be worth about $75 in gold; but each skin taken in such a company of choice companions acquires an added value—let us say then, and it will be a modest figure, that each one is worth one hundred dollars gold. Well, there are fifty of these skins, value five thousand dollars, and twenty-five of them go to the wives of our immaculate White House officials as a slight token of the Alaska Commercial Company's great esteem—for their husbands. It would be a work of superorogation to add that commercial corporations are usually quite in the habit of parting with five thousand dollar presents to ladies. The tribute and its object may be coarse and rank in the nostrils of high-minded people, but the furs are exquisite, let me assure you.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MUNCY township, Columbia county, has a colored man for Justice of the Peace and one for constable.

There is a disposition at Harrisburg to make a Congressional district out of Huntington, Blair, Bedford, Fulton and Juniata.

AT a ball held at Bethlehem, recently, in a public house near the canal, two girls made their debut with the small-pox scars still upon their faces.

THE rumor has gone abroad that a newly born infant in Perry county, has a waterfall "on the place where the hair ought to grow." When will wonders ever cease?

THE citizens of Meadville and vicinity pledge themselves to raise the sum of $20,000 to assist in building the proposed extension of the A & G. W. Railroad shops in that city.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Little Washington, on Friday afternoon all applications for tavern and eating house license were refused, the Judges being unanimous in action.

APPLICATION has been made to the department for the opening of a postoffice at Houstonville, in Chartiers township, on the line of the Chartiers road, almost midway between Washington and Canonsburg.

A MAN named Joseph Zellner was recently hired to burn the bedding of a person who had died with the small pox at Mauch Chunk. He appropriated the articles to his own use, and died within three weeks afterwards.

WASHINGTON'S birthday, or as some unpatriotically and ungratefully termed it, "Birthington's Washday," was alone observed in this place by the "Westmoreland guards," who turned out in all the "pomp, circumstance," etc., and gred several volleys in honor of the day.

THE Board of Directors of the S & M. P. R. R. Co., at a meeting held on Thursday of last week, passed a resolution to the effect that any employee of the company who will indulge in strong drink, whether at work or not at the time, will be immediately discharged upon the fact being made known to the officers.

THE York *Gazette* of Tuesday says: In the case of George Daron vs. Reuben Hoffheins, to recover plaintiff's share of the difference between the amount represented as the cost, and the actual price for a certain patent right for horse hay rake, a verdict was brought in on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of $3,512,08.

THE horses and carriages of the late Colonel Fisk, Jr., have been sold at auction to-day. The sale attracted great crowds, and it was considered a profitable one. One clarence, purchased for $5,000, was sold to Senator Sprague's agent for $1,350.

SEA SONG.

Rolling along on the merry sea
All day, we sail and sail;
Our ship, like a laughing, living thing,
Goes racing with the gale.

At morn we see the sun to rise,
Like a warrior fair and brave,
And he throws a million spears of gold,
Down on the darksome wave.

At night when on the distant land,
A calm holds vale and hill,
We that are on the merry sea,
O, we go rolling still!

We hang a light up in the mast,
Like a spark on the ocean blue,
And stars hang out their lights above,
For they are rolling too.

And a merry song or two we toss,
To the stars that roll as free,
And only laugh when the song is lost,
In thunder of the sea.

So ship and star go rolling on,
Each to a different shore;
And each awaits the selfsame voice,
When they must roll no more.

An Artist in His Studio.

The plaster model, at which he works in the corner there, is a head of Shakespeare, which he is fashioning, aided by photographic views of the celebrated mask of the poet's face discovered in Germany; by that engraving of the Chandos portrait, and by the copy of the Stratford bust, half buried among the wonderful litter of his table. To each of all these he refers in turns, that he may add another truth of form to the face before him. From this model, when completed, he will paint a portrait of Shakespeare, which, he believes, will be the first that has been better than a caricature of the bard. Would you believe it! he has been over a year at work upon that lump of plaster—at work day in, day out, from dawn to sunset; during the past summer he took no vacation, that he might proceed with it; and he has set aside much profitable labor lest it should interfere with this work. That mask has cost him its weight in gold already, and it is not yet finished. This statement is no figure of speech, but a literal truth. Fifteen thousand dollars would not more than pay him for the work upon it, estimating his labor at its present market value. "Why all this labor?" you may say; "will the end repay it!" Perhaps. Enough for him, since he estimates the telling of a truth so highly. And this is all he aims at—to give us a true Shakespeare; to suggest the soul and body of the poet; and this in such fashion that when we look upon the picture we shall say: "Yes, just such an one he must have been, that highest type of the intellectual in man which the modern world has known." See how the artist turns, lays down his modeling tool and cup of plaster, and lights his pipe, as concious of what he is about as the philosopher who used the lady's finger for a tobacco-stopper. He is still the dreamer, you perceive, and if you could hear him talk you would find him quite as speculative on matters of philosophy and religion as he was forty years ago, and whilst he is by no means fluent—on the contrary, rather slow of speech—he is withal one of the best talkers we have ever heard, and we own no rival in our heart to him as a reader of rhythmic composition. It is a rare treat to hear him recite the sonnets of his favorite poet, or a pet passage from the poems of his scarcely less beloved Lowell. You see how bravely he carries his sixty odd years; how cheery and hopeful he looks. Ay! and he often sings too, in that cage of his. What a look of the master of color he loves so much he puts on as he grows old. How the first glance at him sends the student's thoughts back to his books again—to the day when Art sat upon a throne and men worshipped her for the beauty and joy she gave them; when artists were the children of the people, of the States, and not mere mechanics, as the most of them, through necessity, now are. A link 'twixt the old and the new is William Page. Would that there were more with so much of the old in them—so much of the spirit of self sacrifice, betrayed in the twelve months' labor on that plaster head.—Scribner's for March.

Death of Very Rev. Henry B. Coskery.

The Very Rev. Henry Benedict Coskery, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Arch-diocese of Baltimore, died about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Archiepiscopal residence, on North Charles street. Father Coskery was born on the 17th day of July, 1808, in Frederick county, Md., where he lived up to 1828, when he entered St. Mary's Seminary, in this city, to study for the priesthood. In 1834 he was ordained a priest, and sent immediately to Hartford county, where he remained until 1837, when he was transferred to Ellicott's Mills. At that point he built St. Paul's Church, and after remaining there for eighteen months, was transferred to the Cathedral, where he spent the remainder of his life.

In 1849 he was made Vicar General of the Archdiocese, and in 1851, at the death of Archbishop Eccleston, he was left Administrator, which he held until the translation of Archbishop Kenrick to this Archiepiscopal See. In 1854 he was appointed by the Pope Bishop of Portland, Me., but declined to accept it, preferring to remain in Baltimore, where his family resided. In 1863, on the death of Archbishop Kenrick, he was again appointed Administrator of the Archdiocese, and so continued until the translation of Archbishop Spalding. On the death of the late Prelate he again became Administrator.

His successor will be named by Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, who is the oldest Bishop in the Province of Baltimore. Father Coskery was attacked with double pneumonia on the 8th day of February, the day after the death of Archbishop Spalding, and his case was of the most virulent character. His funeral will take place in the Cathedral at nine o'clock Friday morning, when the offices for the dead will be sung, followed by a Requiem Mass, and his remains will be interred in the new Cathedral Cemetery on the old Frederick road. Father Coskery was an earnest and zealous priest, and had endeared himself to all who came into contact with him by his amiability of character.—[Baltimore Gazette, 28th.

A Huge Time-Piece.

The large clock at the English Parliament House is the largest one in the world. The four dials of this clock are each twenty-two feet in diameter. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moved nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, but it only strikes seven and a half thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding up of the striking mechanism takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast-iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing nearly fifteen tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than four hundred pounds.

THE House of Representatives of Maine has passed a bill permitting women over twenty-five years of age to vote at Presidential elections.

The Modest Maryland Bridegroom.

[From the Calvert (Md.) Journal.]

Real diffidence and innate modesty are so rarely seen in American society of the present day, that cases of the "simon pure" article deserves especial mention by the newspaper press. Such modesty was displayed at a wedding recently celebrated in this county. A young man had "woed and won" the affections of a charming young lady, and the time was fixed upon when she was to make him the "happiest of men". When that day arrived the store cakes and whisky were provided, the clergyman was in attendance, and friends and neighbors were assembled to join their voices in the joyous epithlamiums; when lo! the bridegroom came not. After anxiously awaiting until all hope of his coming was past, a party was formed to go in search of the missing groom, and the bride elect swooned away. The bridegroom, who all this time had been vainly endeavoring to "screw his courage up to the sticking place," had hidden himself in order to see what turn events might take.

When he beheld the party of discovery coming towards him, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, he took to his heels and fled incontinently. A halt was, however, soon effected by means of a shot gun, and the young man's excessive diffidence so far overcome that he allowed himself to be led back to the object of his affections. Here another difficulty arose; the bride, whose "amour propre" had been greatly shocked by the outrageous treatment she had received from the groom, came to the conclusion, somewhat late, that matrimony was but a delusion and a snare, and that nothing could induce her to marry this man; rather

"An outcast pilgrim will she rove,
Than wed the man"

"who went back on her." No persuasions; no entreaties of her friends could prevail on her, till at last the Rev. clergymen, who, by the way, is somewhat of a wag, told the bride he would submit to no such conduct; that he had been sent for to marry the couple, and unless she consented to have the ceremony performed at once that he would call on Sheriff Smith and have her arrested for breach of promise. The fair one could not resist such an argument, and the groom being ready this time, they were forthwith immolated on the altar of Hymen.

Executions Among the Jews.

The Hebrews had no executioner. When a man was guilty of homicide, the execution devolved on the next of kin, by the right of blood revenge; in other cases criminals were stoned by the people, the witnesses setting the example; and when the king or chief ordered a person to be put to death, the office was performed by the person to whom the command was given; and this was generally a person whose consideration in life bore some proportion to that of the person slain. Thus Solomon gave the commission to kill Joab the commander in-chief, to Benaiah, a person of so much distinction as to be himself immediately promoted to the command which the death of Joab left vacant. In fact, the office of a regular executioner is not by any means dishonorable in the East.

The post of chief executioner is in most oriental courts one of honor and distinction. Thus when there was no regular executioner, it came to be a post of honor to put a distinguished person to death; and, on the other hand, the death itself was honorable in proportion to the rank of the person by whom the blow was inflicted. It was the greatest dishonor to perish by the hands of a woman or a slave. We see this feeling distinctly in the narrative where the princess much preferred to die by Gideon's own hand than that of a youth who had obtained no personal distinction. As to the hero commissioning his own son to perform this office, it was partly to honor him with the distinction of having slain two chief enemies of Israel, as well as because the rules of those who had slain his own brethren should either be performed by himself or by a member of his own family. It seems very probable from all that transpired, that Oreb and Zeeb had slain the brethren of Gideon after they had taken them captive, in the same way that they were themselves slain.

Changing Clothing.

Hall's Journal of Health says:

In the latitudes of New England and New York, going westward, the month of March is the most disagreeable of the whole year, with its changing temperature, its slosh and mud, its cold, raw, piercing, damp winds; and although not as cold as January and February, it is more prolific of dangerous diseases, greatly promoted by the hurry of the people for lighter clothing, but it would be a great deal better to wear the entire winter suits through March, and even to the middle of April; and even then, until the first week in May, to make no change in the outer clothing, nor any in the inner garments, except to a less heavy woolen next the skin; for it is only for the three hours embracing 1 o'clock in the afternoon that winter clothing is at all oppressive; while the very warmth of noonday make the raw dampness of the morning and late afternoons specially felt.

All changes to a lighter or cooler garment should be made at dressing in the morning, and if in any case the change leaves the body chilly, or soon after it is made the weather changes to be much cooler, by all means promptly, without half an hour's delay, resume the full winter dress. The old, the young, the invalid, in short all persons of feeble constitutions, of small vitality, should be especially careful to heed these suggestions; inattention to which gives rise to the very frequent announcements in the morning papers, in the early spring, "Died suddenly, yesterday, —— of pneumonia."—often the very friend whom he had met in the street, or at church, within a week, apparently as well and as hearty as ever before.

Queer Mistakes Through Close Resemblances.

A brief letter from Dorchester, Mass., tells the following:

"There are in this town two twin brothers, whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision store, and were one day bringing the bags of meal from a wagon, which was out of sight from inside the store. Nathan had his coat on, but Ely was in his shirt sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out one after the other, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to Eli, 'well, you're the smartest man I ever saw; but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat.' These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early and going to swim in the 'Reservoir Pond,' and once Eli going, as was his wont, to Nathan's house, to call him, by tapping on the pane, saw his own face reflected from the glass, and taking it for his brother, called out, 'Come on; they're all waiting for you.'"

HOME AND FRIENDS.

O, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as Heaven designed it:
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no friends so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy—
For future hopes—and praise them,
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we but stoop to raise them:
For things afar still sweeter are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught the earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night, if but the light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss if earth was this;
Our home and friends around us.

CHEERFUL COMPANIONS.

Locked Up in a Dissecting Room—A Ghastly Practical Joke.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Medical students are noted for their love of rough practical jokes. Some of them, in an eastern city, once placed in a bag a number of human hands taken from subjects for dissection, which they left in a lonely place, alarming the whole neighborhood by creating a belief that some horrible and mysterious murder had been perpetrated there. On another occasion, a number of them in a college one night frightened a gawky boy almost out of his senses by running the ghastly, dissevered hand of a "subject" in his face, and grimly asking if he would like to see a corpse. These jokes, however, rough as they were, were mild compared with one which was lately perpetrated in the medical college here. One of the students attended a lecture in a state which indicated a much closer worship of "the rosy" than of his books. He was allowed to "lay off," and take it out in sleep until the staid professors had ceased imparting grave instruction on some of the particular diseases which afflict "the house we live in." When the doctors had dispersed, the students solemnly concluded to show their disapprobation of intemperance in general, and that of their erring brother in particular—the offense in his case having been heightened by his getting 'corned' alone, when a dozen sympathizing friends would have been willing to have stood by him to see that the "fair thing" was done all around. Four brawny students took up the sleeping inebriate and carried him into the dissecting room, upon the long table of which, devoted to the deposit of "stiffs," they slowly and sadly laid him down to take his rest. The corpse of an aged colored gentleman and of a brawny white were toted up alongside him, to each of which the inebriate was tied, that there might be a proper bond of brotherhood between them. The door of the dissecting room was then carefully locked, and the students, with the consciousness of duty well performed, went to enjoy their dinner, it being then about five P. M. In the language of the playbills, an interval of six hours must now be supposed to have elapsed. All in the meantime was well with the sleeping inebriate. He may have snored sonorously, and stretched and kicked stupidly, but his cold companions made no complaint. Even a drunken sleep, however long, as it generally is, like the traditional lane, must have an end; and so about 11 P. M., not quite at witching hour, but unpleasantly near it, the sleeper's senses began to revisit the earth, when it was calculated that he would make night hideous with his yells. He gradually came to, and after many yawns, the hardness of his bed, and want of a pillow at last struck him, and he rose on his elbow to see where he was. The half-grown moon was shining through a peculiarly uncertain and ghost-like light through the room; the inebriate rubbed his eyes stared but as he could remember nothing except that he had been drunk when he lost his consciousness, he could not make out where he was. Finally he jumped up, which dragged his sleeping partners, with a heavy thud, on the floor after him. He was a man of iron nerve or he would have been frightened almost into insanity but, even as it was, he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once for the door, dragged his "pards" at his heels. The door was locked, and on it he pounded with knuckle and heel furiously, yelling for help the while savagely. The porter in the barn was finally started from his peaceful slumbers, and was far more frightened than the inmate of the dissecting room. When he became convinced that the uproar was in the room of the corpses, he thought they had awoke with an unearthly life and were to visit vengeance on him for the liberties taken with their late earthly tenements. Half naked, and with the speed of Tam O'Shanter with the witches at his heels, he rushed up Stockton street, pausing not until he had summoned a small and hurrilly-recruited army of stray night-walkers. With those he made a nervous return to the college, and cautiously, with well lighted steps, he led the way to the dissecting room, when the knocking and internal noise was still heard. A few moments sufficed to explain the situation and to bring forth torrents of curses on him whom it was but too truthfully suspected had put the students up to the rascally joke. As an illustration of perseverence in wicked courses, it may be stated that, after the imprisoned student finally stopped cursing, he immediately resolved—not aloud—to drink no more, but that it was his duty to "stand drinks for the crowd," which relieved him from his horrid company. The drinks were accordingly taken, and the crowd separated.

How an Iowa Female Mob Suppressed the Liquor Traffic.

The women of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa, are, it seems, a temperance law within and unto themselves. One day last week they concluded the evils of the two saloons in Estherville could no longer be borne, and, so concluding, went to work to rid the town of them. According to the local chronicle, twenty-five of the ladies. "mothers, daughters and wives coming from the most worthy families of the place," in a body proceeded, "without warning to the objects of their dislike," to carry out "the determination they had arrived at by counselling one with another." "Slight resistance" was met with at the first saloon, but they overpowered it, and "made quick and effective work, in the demolition of casks, decanters, jars, bottles, &c., and poured the liquid and spirituous contents into the street. For the distance of a block, the gutter was swimming with whisky, and the interiors of the saloons presented a scene of desolation and ruin that one seldom beholds in a peaceable community." After this work was done the ladies "quietly returned to their homes," satisfied with their raid, but still expressing a "determination to persevere in the temperance cause, and to repeat their performance whenever it shall become necessary."

Interview With the Woman who Owns the Whole United States.

The Boston Post has been interviewing Mrs. Thurston, the lady who claims to own our whole country. Here is a part of her statement:

Q. What is your claim against the United States? Does it include anything besides Portland?

A. I advertised in the papers that the State of Maine would be sold at public auction by a month's notice. I made the sale by the assistance of one of the State officials, the Secretary of State, who posted a notice of the sale upon the outside door on the morning of the sale. I asked who was to make the sale, and was told by the United States District Attorney that Mr. Marshall had promised to make the sale. The sale was to take place Jan. 5, 1870, but when the time came, I could not find Mr. Marshall. The Legislature had convened for organization. I went into the Senate and House to find Mr. Marshall. It was ten o'clock when I went to the office of the Secretary of State for my papers. I went back and read to them the notice of the sale. I called for a vote; one of the members of the House advised me to sell it as a State instead of by counties. Mr. Haynes bid $15,000. Then Mr. Lane, Senator elect, bid $100,000,000. I bid $225,000,000, and then it was mine. Mr. Vinton came to me and said: "Mrs. Thurston, the writings are to be made out now; walk into the Governor's room." I replied: "Not until the writings are signed." I went in, and a dozen or more men stood before me, and among them the former Speaker of the House, who had signed a paper that he would pay a part of the expense of paying for my land. He told me if I did not come down out of that place twenty-five members would take hold of me. Another member told me to come down. I told him I owned the State and owned him, too. He said: "I know it, and am your subject; please walk down." Mr. B F. Walker came up and seized my sleeve, and had it not torn, in another moment I would have lost my life.

Q. Then you claim to have a proprietary interest in the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

A Monkey on a Rampage.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

A monkey, remarkable for his knowledge of men and things, loving liberty more than bananas, slipped his chain on Sunday, in the aviary on Kearney street, between California and Pine. Jocko's first proceeding was a close examination of the canaries. After several ineffectual attempts to get one through the bars of its cage, he was seized with indignation, and taking a round turn with his tail on a stanchion, he grasped the cage in both paws, and hurled it angrily at a mocking bird, who with her head twisted knowingly, was surveying his pranks. A veteran parrot, with all the gravity of a member of the Academy of Sciences, chattered her disapproval of these doings, and demanded a cracker in a voice broken with excited remonstrance. The audacious monkey responded by clambering up to Polly's cage, and thrusting his paw through the bars in a defiant manner. The parrot grabbed it at once, and held on like a vice, while Jacko moaned and apologized and fretted; but Poll made the best of the situation, and held her grip. At last the monkey wrenched the suffering paw from his sharp beak, and darting down to a small bird cage flung it at his enemy, who screamed, "shut the door!" and "Send for the doctor!" with the view of calling to the rescue a little white poodle-dog, who was looking on in amazement. the latter, understanding that something was expected of him, and not being proof against an appeal from one of the gentler sex in distress, stood up on his hind legs and walked around the shop barking vigorously. The fiendish monkey was on him in a second, and straddling him, promptly commenced to chaw his tail. The poodle yelped in agony, but the inexorable monkey had no commpassion for the parrot's defender, and varied the torture by twisting the puppy's ears. The proprietor, arriving on the scene; captured the monkey, to Polly's delight, and Jocko was again put in chains.

A Practical Joker Discomfited.

Charles Farren, a young gentleman employed in one of the manufacturing establishments of Lafayette, Ind., went home to his boarding house at a late hour one night lately, and thinking to give his landlady a sensation, marked his face in spots with red keel. He walked into the sitting-room and had taken a seat by the fire before the spots were noticed. The landlady, all absorbed, looked up from her work in a moment, and noticing the spots on his face, asked, in evident alarm: "Why, Charlie, what on earth is the matter with your face?" "Don't know," replied Charlie, "but guess it is only varioloid." Then occurred a scene better imagined than described. That landlady was at first paralyzed with horror, but recovering in a moment, she rushed to the door, opened it quickly—"Get out of this mighty quick," said she. "Get out!" she screamed at the top of her voice, and, deaf to all expostulation from poor Charlie, she hustled him out without his overcoat. In a moment she opened the door and kicked his overcoat and cap out, as though afraid to touch his clothing with hands. Charlie stood out in the cold, completely bewildered with the unexpected turn affairs had taken, when he heard a window raised, and a gentle voice called him by name. "Here Charlie, here is your trunk!" There was a plunge in the snow, and, sure enough, there was Charlie's new trunk, with all his store clothes and personal effects. The practical joker sought the first sheltering roof at hand, but took the precaution to wash his face in the snow.

To Prevent the Spread of Fires.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times furnishes the following:

Would you be so kind as to publish the following plan for preventing fires from spreading in cities:

A pipe extending from the water supply pipe in the basement to the roof of the house, connecting there with one running horizontally above the comb of the roof its entire length, so that when the water is let on from the street main it will make a shower all along the comb of the roof. The water will run into the spout, as in a rain, but a "cut off" can be arranged so that instead of running into the cistern it will be conducted to a gutter running along the wall, and trickle through holes in the bottom of this along the wall or weather-boarding.

Another gutter along the wall, and near the bottom, could collect it and run it into a rain barrel, from which it could be dipped to wet the wooden sidewalks.

By this means, the water could be used three times, and in a large fire, even when whole blocks were ablaze, the fountains would continue to play on the fire.

T. S.

A ROYAL RACE.

BY JAMES O'CARROLL.

Among the fine old kings that reign
Upon a simple wooden throne,
There's one with but a small domain,
But mark you, it is all his own.

And though upon his rustic towers
No ancient standard wave its wing,
Thick, leafy banners flushed with flowers
From all the fragrant casements swing.

And here, in royal homespun, bow
His nut-brown court at night and morn—
The bronzed Field Marshal of the Plough,
The Chancellor of Wheat and Corn.

The Keeper of the Golden Stacks,
The Mistress of the Milking-Pail,
The bold Knights of the Ringing Axe,
The Heralds of the Sounding Flail.

The Ladies of the New-Mown Hay,
The Master of the Spade and Hoe,
The Minstrels of the Glorious Lay,
That all the Sons of Freedom know.

And thus while on the seasons roll,
He wins from the inspiring sod
The brawny arm and noble soul
That serve his country and his God.

[N. Y. Post.

IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus Brought to Light—The Marbles Shipped to the British Museum.

[Smyrna (Jan. 27) Cor. London Times.]

Most people have heard of those famous Seven Sleepers of Ephesus who, taking refuge from the persecutions of Diocletian at the close of the third century, fell asleep there, and woke up two centuries afterwards to find a new world and a Christian empire. Scarcely less romantic have been the fortunes of the famous Temple of Diana, of Ephesus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Destroyed by an earthquake, and plundered by the Goths in the third century of the Christian era, it served as a quarry for the architects of the Byzantine city built at Ephesus, probably in the time of Justinian, till, the appetite for plunder being exhausted, the remnants of its ruins was allowed to silt up silently under the slow but sure action of alluvial deposit. Thus the very site of the world-famous temple was obliterated till British enterprise, piercing through twenty-two feet of alluvial deposit, came suddenly on the marble pavement, still strewd with broken columns, capitals, and fragments of sculpture. This discovery, one of the happiest efforts of archæology in our time, is due to the persevering energy and sagacity of Mr. Wood, who, having searched for the site of the temple since 1868, first at his own expense, and subsequently with funds supplied by the Trustees of the British Museum, has been rewarded, after long years of toil, by the discovery of the site, which was finally ascertained about this time last year. During the last twelvemonth a large area of the temple has been cleared to the pavement, and various architectural marbles have been found, more or less mutilated, lying as they had been left by the barbarous despoilers in Bysantine times. The diameter of these columns of the temple being six feet, the scale of the architecture is, of course, colossal, exceeding, it is believed, in proportions the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, the temple at Branchidæ, and all extant examples of Greek architecture.

The great weight of the marbles discovered rendered it necessary for Mr. Wood to apply for naval aid, which was supplied by the British Government with that alacrity which has distinguished the Admiralty in the history of our recent archæological expeditions, and which can alone insure the complete success of such arduous enterprises. Her Majesty's ship Caledonia, a grand old iron-clad three-decker, was at once sent to Mr. Wood's assistance, and has been engaged since the beginning of this month at Ephesus and Smyrna in hauling, packing, and shipping the marbles of the temple selected by Mr. Wood for the British museum. I have been favored with a sight of these huge masses before they were packed. The largest, weighing upward of eleven tons, is part of a drum of one of the *calatæ columnæ* mentioned py Pliny—*i. e.*, columns with figures sculptured on them, of which the temple had thirty-six. Of this bold, striking innovation in Greek architecture there exists, it is believed, no other example except at Ephesus. The relief on this drum appears to represent an assemblage of deities, of whom the only one who can be positively identified it is being draped female figures. On a stone from a pilaster corresponding in dimensions to the sculptured drum, is a relief representing Hercules struggling with a draped female figure, and on another fragment of a drum are the lower halves of some seated and standing female figures. This sculpture is very bold and effective as decoration, but wants the ineffable charm and freshness of the frieze of the Parthenon, while in masterly vigor of execution and dramatic force it falls far short of the frieze of the Mausoleum. It is careless and inexact in execution, and has the characteristics which we might expect to find in the Greek sculpture of the Macedonian period, when work was executed rapidly to gratify the vanity of kings; and when an Oriental love for mere mass rather than beauty of design had begun to affect both sculpture and architecture. Allowing for this first disappointment, I own that I gazed with a peculiar interest on these relics of those famous columns on which St. Paul must have gazed when he preached against them, but which local fanaticism, aided by local vested interests, preserved in all their splendor for three centuries after his coming.

The architecture of the Temple of Diana is Ionic. Mr. Wood has very properly selected such fragments as will show what the base, the capital, and the order generally were like. Once housed in the British Museum they will furnish materials out of which, not, perhaps, a complete restoration of the temple, but a new chapter in the history of Greek architecture can be constructed, just as out of the fossil bones of the megatherium an Owen reconstructs lost types in the animal kingdom.

The stones were very heavy, the mud of Ephesus tenacious, and the weather variable; but the Caledonia's blue-jackets have done their work with an alacrity and good humor characteristic of blue-jackets in these expeditions, and by the end of the week the ship will leave this port with her precious cargo, bound for Malta.

Origin of a Saying.

A correspondent writes: "I have vainly endavored to ascertain the origin of the saying: "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain." Can you enlighten my ignorance." It is said that when Mahomet first declared his system of religion to the Arabs, they demanded proofs of his miraculous power, such as Christians claimed for Jesus and Moses. Mahomet replied that it would be tempting God, and provoking his wrath, to grant their demand. Nevertheless, he commanded Mount Sofa to come to him. Of course it didn't. Whereupon he exclaimed: "God is merciful! Had it obeyed my words, it would have fallen on us to our destruction. I will therefore go to the mountain, and thank God that he has had mercy on a stiff-necked generation.—Literary World.

VARIETIES.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading, and no pleasure so lasting.

MR. GRANT, a prosperous farmer of Binghamton, is unaccountably trying to starve himself, and refuses all presents of toothsome food, etc. No relative of the President.

NINE hundred families of the laboring poor of London are provided with clean, healthy and comfortable homes, at rents almost nominal, through the generosity of the late Mr. Peabody.

THE most ingenious device for popularizing the Scriptures is that of a pious and eccentric individual in Rhode Island. Every greenback that comes into his possession he takes to a printing office and has a scriptural text endorsed on it. So far he does not seem to have labeled enough of them to affect the gold quotations.

THE young wife of an elderly resident awakening from a sound sleep, began to shake her slumbering lord smartly, to make him stop snoring. Just then there came several loud rolls of thunder, and desisting from her attempt, she resigned herself quietly to sleep, remarking: "It is only thundering, after all; I thought you were snoring."

A LAWYER was once pleading a case that brought tears into the jurors' eyes, and every one gave up the case as gone for the plaintiff. But the opposing counsel rose and said, "If it pleases the court, I do not propose, in this case to bore for water, but—" here the tears were suddenly dried, laughter ensued, and the defendants got clear.

A PARTY of spiritualists have purchased a fine piece of farming property in California, on which they intend to establish themselves in a sort of community life, taking the Oneida colony of New York as a model. All property is to be in common. The ground will be apportioned out to the various families, and the profits will go into a common purse, to be equally distributed.

A GUEST at a hotel in Belfast, Maine, on being told that dinner was ready, stripped off his coat, and accompanied by his wife, entered the dining room in his shirt sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously, and then laid it down. Pretty soon another bill of fare was placed in his plate. Then he arose in his wrath, and exclaiming, "I didn't come here to read show bills. I came after some dinner."

THE English fashion of weddings is becoming popular here. The bride is attended at church by six bridesmaids, who walk in couples up the aisle, there being no groomsmen. There are also six ushers, who, after the ceremony, take the place of the groomsmen, and conduct the bridesmaids from the church. The bride walks up the aisle with her father, and the groom waits for her at the altar steps, having entered previously at a side door.

A CALIFORNIA paper tells of a dance which took place recently in a wind tank. It says: "A large party of ladies and gentlemen, invited to the dedicatory ceremony, of dancing in one of the largest vats in the United States, were in attendance and participated in the hospitality of one of the most enterprising vintners in California. The monster tank was lit up; the musicians announced, "Take your partners for a quadrille," and dancing commenced after the old Bavarian style. While one set danced, there was plenty of room for twenty spectators and the musicians." The vats have a capacity of 50,000 gallons.

THE papers give an account of an Albanian who was condemned, in Chinese Tartary, to be tattooed. It lasted three hours a day during three months. When the man is stripped it appears as though his body was tightly enveloped in a webbing of rich Turkish stuff. From head to foot he is covered with dark blue figures of animals and plants. On the forehead are two panthers in attitudes which would be heraldically described as *"regardant."* There are no fewer than 388 figures on the body. The skin is now perfectly smooth, and the perspiration is unimpeded.

A LETTER from Carracas, Venezuela, gives the details of the capture of San Fernando by Gueyman Blanco, by which it appears he outflanked the revolutionists, completely routing them, capturing all their arms, &c. Kerrera, with a small force fled, but was pursued and routed on the banks of the river Arnica, his men being driven into the river, where they were seized and devoured by immense crocodiles. Thie victory, the letter states, restores tranquility. Crocodiles are not so useless after all.

ACCORDING to the California papers there is a woman's gambling house in San Francisco the splendor of which is equal to that of the palaces of the Arabian story. Turkey carpets, in which the foot sinks to the ankle at every step, cover the floors, the ceilings are frescoed after the old masters, and huge mirrors line the entire length of the walls. The sofas and chairs are of rosewood, satin covered, and the gaming tables are of mother of pearl. Here many married women of the city congregate and stake their husbands' money with a free hand.

A SINGULAR old lady was the late Betsy Williams, who recently died, and left her whole estate to the City of Providence, the value of said estate being estimated at $2,000,000. She was so tidy, that she compelled all her visitors to take off their shoes. She thought George Washington and Roger Williams—the last named being her ancestor—the greatest men that ever lived; and none of her guests were permitted to sit in the presence of any of her numerous portraits of the Rev. Roger, not one of them being, presumably, in the least authentic. The religious belief of Betsy was extraordinary even in this age of miscellaneous faith. She maintained a family-altar, upon which, every morning after breakfast, three inverted cups were placed, which she called "The Trinity of Holy Tea-Leaves," and these she consulted for an hour daily as oracles. Not clearly of "a sound and disposing mind," most people would say; and so say her heirs-at-law.

THE origin of the common saying, "Nine tailors make a man," is thus explained by the Rev. W. Blackley, a clergyman of the Church of England. He traces it to the singular custom of tolling the church bell a given number of times to denote the sex of the deceased. In some places the custom is still extent, and is generally three to a child, six for a woman and nine for a man. The strokes, of course, were counted, and had an arithmetical idea connected with them, and thus the knell, at its conclusion, was said to be told, or counted. By degrees this idea became confused, or lost, and the participle "told" was referred to a supposed infinite, "to tell." By carrying the history to this error a little further, we may arrive at an elucidation of an otherwise obscure proverb. The strokes told, or counted at the end of the knell, were called, from their office, "tellers." This term was again corrupted into "tailors," from their sound at the end, or "tail" of the knell; and nine of these being given to announce the death of an adult male, gave rise to the common saying, "Nine tailors make a man."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEM. OCRATIC COMMITTEE—A meeting will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH.

at 11 o'clock at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

for the purpose of naming the time for the holding of the County Convention and for other business that may be brought before the Committee. By order.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

FAYETTE county instructs her delegates for Col. SCOTT for President, and Gen. CASS for Governor. The leaders of the party in that Democratic stronghold are enthusiastic for these gentlemen.

PRESIDENT GRANT goes to Philadelphia on Thursday to attend a wedding. Of course, he will not take any bridal present, and it need surprise no one if he gets quite as many presents as the bride herself.

THE corporators of the new Masonic Home, for the State of Pennsylvania, before alluded to in these columns, have organized and elected officers, JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., the projector of the movement, being chosen President. The object is a praiseworthy one, deserves success, and will achieve it.

THE cartoons in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on the great Gift Taker who pretended great love for the Germans, attending their celebrations throughout the country, and at the same time supplying France with arms and ammunition, are decidedly truthful and amusing.

IT has now been six weeks since the resolution of inquiry respecting Seneca stone complications was passed. Investigation, it is said, is resisted in the committee. Why is this? There will doubtless be a movement in the House in the matter if there be further indications of disposition to stifle and kill inquiry. Let us have light concerning this scandalous matter. It should be borne in mind that this committee, like all others for investigation, is composed mainly of Republicans.

WE don't know that General NEGLEY is for Col. SCOTT for President but we do know that a few days ago on the floor of the House he proclaimed that *"the laboring classes of this country could not select a truer representative of their interests than* MR. SCOTT, who from a poor boy, has arisen until now he stands before the country honored among men as an example of energy and skill, a contributor to the wealth of the country and a promoter of the public comfort and convenience," every word of which is strictly true.

THAT was rather a good job practiced on sundry Senators a short time ago, by means of which they sent the wrong speeches to their constituents, as for instance CHANDLER'S speech was franked by TIPTON, MORTON'S by SCHURZ, SCHURZ'S by MORTON, TRUMBULL'S by CONKLING, and FRANK BLAIR'S by all of the above. The way it happened was this: Each of the gentlemen had accumulated a large bag full of speeches, and sent them to the folding room to be put in envelopes. The clerks engaged in this business enclosed them in envelopes, at the same time throwing them all in a single heap. From this heap each Senator's bag was again filled making a beautiful mixture. The Radical Administration Senators were almost wild over the mistake. Just think of MORTON franking one of SCHURZ'S speeches, in which the Indiana Senator and the whole Administration is flayed alive!

THE testimony in the MCCLURE-GRAY case convinces us the more that the Democracy of this State have been systematically swindled for several years, and that a number of our State officials now hold their offices through frauds inaugurated by that notorious corrupt rascal JOHN COVODE. We believe that ASA PACKER was honestly elected Governor by a larger majority than that accorded to GOV. GEARY. We believe that Philadelphia is to-day and has been for years Democratic by from eight to ten thousand majority, and we believe still further that GRANT'S friends in that city, the thieves, rounders and repeaters, have so controlled elections there as to give just what majority was needed to carry the City and State. These are sweeping statements but the evidence so far elicited and part of which have appeared in these columns must go far to convince honest men of all parties that they are true. If the investigations instituted by Col. MCCLURE will have no other effect they have at least opened the eyes of all reflecting men which will go a good ways toward putting a stop to these infamous frauds in the future. Let the investigation go on, so as the people may know how much they have been defrauded by the villains who have been paid out of the money stolen from the City, State and National Governments by those whom they helped to place in power.

THE young, handsome and hard-working representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, Capt. WILLIAM M'CLELLAND, is daily becoming more popular by his close attention to the interests of his District and State as well as the whole country. This appears to be especially the case with the Press in all directions, judging from the many complimentary things said of him and which is a pretty good barometer of the general feeling. A late issue of the Doylestown *Democrat* says of him:

Several western newspapers have mentioned the name of Captain McClelland, now member of Congress, in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor. Our first choice, as is well known, is Gen. Cass, of Pittsburgh, but after him there is no man in the State we would sooner help reach the Gubernatorial chair than Captain McClelland.

"BILLY" and the editor of the *Democrat* are in the same boat so far as "first choice" is concerned—both are for Gen. CASS for Governor.

AT length our newly-emancipated citizens are to have a voice in the nomination of Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. The district of Columbia sends two representatives of that race to the Philadelphia Convention, one as delegate and the other as alternate, and these gentlemen are already receiving their "intructions" from the colored people of their constituency. Cannot the banner county also send a couple of delegates? The colored men should be represented in Philadelphia and also in the Constitutional Convention. Will any of the organs speak for them, or must THE POST stand up "single handed and alone" for the colored men and insist upon them being represented in both gatherings?

ANOTHER of GRANT'S friends, the Postmaster at Kansas City, Missouri, has been detected in an eccentric habit of sharing with the clerks their salaries in the Postoffice of that city. He required his employes to sign for the full amount of their salaries, and deducted a certain percentage for his services in appointing them. He has held the office for some years, and previous to his becoming an office holder under this Administration, was regarded by his neighbors as an honest man. As he is in favor of GRANT'S renomination he is not likely to be punished.

FROM its past course in regard to City Hall we are not surprised to find the *Dispatch* standing up for that job, but it fails to explain why a building which was to have cost but three hundred thousand dollars has already cost nearly three times that sum, two hundred and forty thousand dollars being paid for the *stone work done*, and with a probability of it costing a million or a million and a quarter of dollars before it is completed—perhaps double that amount had it not been for the attention called to it by THE POST.

AS GEORGE O. EVANS cannot be reached at present, we submit that it would be in order for Governor GEARY to make a statement of all he knows concerning the EVANS steal. If he declines then let Auditor General HARTRANFT be summoned, and if he would rather not, then let BOB MACKEY take the stand. It is generally believed that each of them know more about this disreputable business than they choose to make public, and if they saw fit they "could a tale unfold," &c. Let us hear from each and every one of them.

WE have no hesitation in saying that the debauchery of the ballot on January 30 last, *was the most extensive and shameless ever known in this country*, and the men who practised this wholesale debauchery, and those who aided and encouraged them, should be made to feel the full severity of the law they so wantonly outraged and deliberately defied. What will the District Attorney do about it?

The above is from the Philadelphia *Post*, a Radical journal, in regard to the M'CLURE-GRAY contest, and of course is not a Democratic lie.

AND now HARTRANFT'S friends claim that JORDON is at the bottom of the hubbub raised concerning the Auditor-General, hoping thereby to defeat his nomination for Governor. It is the same old story: HARTRANFT blames JORDON, JORDON blames MACKEY, MACKEY blames GEARY, GEARY blames BREWSTER and yet all are afraid to tell what they know of each other.

IT is stated that the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company is soon to build a large works in Philadelphia, and a correspondent desires to know if General GRANT is one of its heavy stockholders. We really don't know. It has been so stated, and has not yet been denied. Can any one give the desired information?

THE *Gazette* as well as some other of our Radical cotemporaries carefully suppress the investigations concerning GRANT'S Custom House thieves, so those who wish to know what is going on in that line must look to THE POST as they had to do concerning the recent debates in the U. S. Senate.

THE N. Y. *Times* asks "shall the majority govern?" and then wants the Republican malcontents to be satisfied with the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It evidently intended to say a majority of GRANT'S thieving office holders.

MORE STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

The N. Y. *Sun* of Saturday devotes three columns and a half to the public exposition of certain alleged stupendous frauds by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. ROBESON. The spacific charge is that,

In defiance of the receipt of Messrs. Secors & Co., on file in the Navy Department, acknowledging "payment in full for all claims against the United States, as per act of Congress," Robeson, operated upon through persuasion, and by appliances which we may hereafter describe, determined to steal ninety-three thousand dollars from the Treasury, under pretence of paying it as an additional allowance upon the vessels built by Secors.

According to the *Sun*, the money was paid to ROBESON on New Year's Day last—the requisition therefore being issued by Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of the Construction Bureau. The editor adds:

Though out of the usual course, it was instantly honored at the Treasury Department: and on that holiday morning Robeson received his ninety thousand dollars, a New Year's gift which any forger, housebreaker, or highwayman might contemplate with envy.

BOUTWELL'S BOGUS REPORTS AGAIN.

From time to time, during the past two years, through the columns of THE POST, we have called attention to the fact that the claims set up by Mr. BOUTWELL in his monthly and yearly reports of the condition and reduction of the public debt were at variance with truth. In all of his statements of the debt Mr. BOUTWELL has been exceedingly cautious, and made such ingenious use of figures, that he has no doubt succeeded in duping by far the larger portion of the people with the plausibility of his various electioneering circulars, issued at the public expense and under the guise of "official" statements of the national finances.

But with all of his caution and ingenious legerdemain in the use of figures, Mr. BOUTWELL is hoist by his own petard. As for instance, we will take his report to Congress for 1870, which bears date Dec. 5 of that year in which he says:

From the first day of July, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, inclusive, the public debt, as shown by the warrant account, was reduced in the sum of $101,601,916.88. From the first of December, 1869, to the thirtieth day of November, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,251,240, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the 1st of March, 1869 to the 1st of December, 1870, was $191,154,765. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than $10,000,000 per annum.

Then we will take his report for 1871, which is dated Dec. 4, of that year in which he says with reference to the same subject:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the reduction of the public debt was $94,327,764.84; the total decrease in the public debt from March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was $277,221,902.16; and during the same period the annual interest charge has been reduced $16,741,436.04.

In both instances we have quoted the exact words of the Secretary, and according to his official statements the reduction of the public debt for the fiscal years of 1870 and 1871, ending on the 30th day of June respectively, would have been.

1870	$101,601,916.88
1871	94,327,764.84
Total two years	$195,929,681.72

This statement of the case in his two "Yearly Reports" by Secretary BOUTWELL, does not agree by any means with his "Monthly Statements" of the debt which cover precisely the same period of time, as we shall presently proceed to show. By reference to the monthly statements made by the Secretary and running from the 30th of June, 1869 until the 30th day of June 1871, or for the period of the two years embraced in his reports above quoted from, we find that there are two distinct and materially different statements of the public debt made by the same functionary, which is best illustrated by the following table:

Reduction of principal as per monthly reports	$206,145,756.00
Reduction of principal per annual reports	195,929,681.72
Variation between statements	$10,195,068.28

Here we have a difference of more than $10,000,000 in Mr. BOUTWELL'S accounts, as to the reduction of the debt, in two years. One or the other must be incorrect. That is clear. But can either be relied on when a falsity of ten millions is apparent to the casual observer. The fact simply is that Secretary BOUTWELL is getting confused in his manipulation of figures, and undertakes to deceive at random instead of by a fixed rule.

But Mr. BOUTWELL claims a great deal of credit for his management of the national finances in other respects, but in setting up his claims in figures he commits the same egregious blunder which we have pointed out above. To make the matter plain to the reader we will say that the public debt is divided into three classes, viz: debt bearing coin interest, currency interest, and no interest. The first embraces five and six per cent. bonds, the second, three and four per cent. certificates and navy pension fund at three per cent. while the third includes demand and legal tender notes and fractional currency.

Mr. BOUTWELL claims to have reduced the annual interest charge upon the public debt $16,741,436, between the 1st of March, 1869, and the 1st of December, 1871. But as this discussion is confined more particularly to the fiscal years of 1870 and 1871, we will inquire what reduction of the interest charge he claims for those two years. Upon an inspection of his reports we find that he claims a reduction of $14,440,219.56 for those two years. Let the reader bear in mind that the two propositions—the reduction of the principal, and the reduction of the interest charge must be kept in view, and that the latter is regulated strictly by the former. If one million of the principal is paid off the interest charge is reduced sixty thousand dollars and so on in proportion to the sum paid.

Now to illustrate from Secretary BOUTWELL'S published reports. On the first day of July, 1870, he claimed to have reduced the annual interest charge $7,747,797, and on the first day of July, 1871, he claimed a further reduction of $6,692,422.56, making in all at the close of the last fiscal year, a reduction of the interest charge equal to $14,440,219.56. The following table will show how his claims compare with the actual payments made on account of interest:

Interest paid for the year ending June 30, 1869	$130,694,242.80
Interest paid for the year ending June 30, 1870	129,235,498.08
Total decrease during fiscal year	$1,458,744.72
Amount of decrease stated by Secretary	$7,747,797.00
Actual decrease as per payments made	1,458,744.72
Amount of false claim July 1, 1870	$6,289,052.28
Interest paid for the year ending June 30, 1870	$129,235,498.08
Interest paid for year ending June 30, 1871	125,576,565.93
Total decrease during fiscal year	$3,658,932.15
Amount of decrease stated by Secretary	6,692,422.56
Actual decrease as per payments made	3,658,932.15
Amount of false claim July 1, 1871	$3,033,490.41
Interest paid for year ending June 30, 1869	$130,694,242.80
Interest paid for year ending June 30, 1871	125,576,565.93
Total decrease of interest in two years	$5,117,676.87
Amount of decrease officially claimed	$14,440,219.56
Actual decrease as per payments made	5,117,676.87
Total amount of false interest claim	$ 9,322,542.69

Thus we find upon an actual inspection of the accounts in the Treasury that the reduction of the interest charge for two years instead of being more than fourteen millions, is but little more than five, and that instead of the public debt being diminished more than two hundred millions during that time, it could not have been reduced more than seventy-five millions, for the interest paid shows the bulk of the principal, and a reduction of five millions in interest in two years would indicate a reduction of some seventy-five millions in the principal.

But we propose to give one more table by way of exposing the falsity of Mr. BOUTWELL'S pretensions, referring to his own official statements for our figures. It is claimed that since GRANT was inaugurated the public debt has been reduced $300,000,000 in proof of which Mr. BOUTWELL pretends to give the figures. But do the records of the Treasury bear him out? We shall see. On the 1st day of July, 1868, three months after GRANT'S inauguration, the public debt less cash in the Treasury, amounted to the sum of $2,508,915,192. On the 1st day of July 1871, the debt was as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest (amended)	$2,045,774,786 00
Debt bearing currency interest	46,563,000.00
Debt bearing no interest	416,565,680.06
Matured debt, on which interest has ceased	1,948,902.26
Total	$2,510,852,368.32
Add Pacific R. R. bonds	64,618,832.00
Total principal outstanding	$2,575,471,200.32
Deduct cash in Treasury, July 1, 1871	106,217,236 65
Debt, less cash on hand, July 1, 1871	$2,469,253,936.67
Debt, less cash on hand, July 1, 1868	$2,508,915,192.00
Debt, less cash on hand, July 1, 1871	2,469,253,937.00
Total reduction of debt in three years	$39,661,255 00

Here are the official figures, and the precise condition of the public debt as shown by the books of the Treasury Department. What will Mr. BOUTWELL and his admirers do with them? How will they explain away the falsehoods and inconsistencies of Mr. BOUTWELL'S electioneering circulars sent out from time to time to gull the people and wheedle them into the support of GRANT'S "Seneca stone-quarry" Administration. We leave the figures for the prayerful consideration of GRANT and BOUTWELL'S admirers hereabout.

STILL SILENT.

We have before referred to the fact that not one of our Radical cotemporaries has ventured to say one word, pro or con, in regard to the startling charges made in these columns on Thursday last in regard to the lying debt statements of Secretary BOUTWELL in which it was clearly shown that a discrepancy of *several hundred millions of dollars* existed between his statements and those of Register ALLISON, the same enormous amount of money having been stolen, is missing, or, is unaccounted for. These charges have since been reiterated by leading journals and stand uncontradicted. A correspondent of the *World* unmasks BOUTWELL'S false statements, says there has been a stupendous robbery of the Treasury, and declares:

It will doubtless be urged that there is some mistake connected with this matter. We admit it. The mistake consists in having selected incompetent and dishonest men to manage the affairs of government. There is, however, no mistake in the figures laying bare the colossal frauds and falsehoods of the Treasury Department. The individuals who have issued flaming statements concerning the rapid reduction of the public debt have also furnished the facts to prove the deception and juggiery with which they have sought to perpetuate their party rule.

HOPE IT WILL BE HONORED.

That was a pretty shrewd dodge practiced by the proprietors of a Louisville rot-gut whisky mill in getting a report telegraphed all over the country to the effect that they had cornered the market in old whiskies, and those who wanted to swill the pure stuff must purchase from them. We published it, and here is our bill:

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1872.

PROP'RS R. G. W., LOUISVILLE:
To PITTSBURGH POST.....Dr.
1872.
February 29. To advertising forty lines in telegraphic col. at $3 per line....$120 00

We draw a sight draft for the amount.

ROBESON.

The N. Y. *Sun* which has made some damaging charges against Secretary ROBESON says that two years ago he was a poor lawyer in Camden, New Jersey, now he is General GRANT'S Secretary of the Navy and a very rich man in Washington. It reiterates its charges that he has become rich by robbing the people of the United States and declares that "the evidence is clear, abundant, irresistible, and can be immediately brought forward. Most of it is to be found in the records and among the officers and subordinates of the Navy Department."

An investigation would appear in order.

DISGUSTED.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, Captain A. K. DUNKLE who was a candidate for Prothonotary abandons the contest. He publishes a card in which he says:

It is evident to me that in the present condition of the Republican party organization it is difficult for any man whose sympathies are with the mass of the party, and not with the office-holders, to seek a nomination from a convention controlled by a "Ring" composed of the most dangerous men in the community. Is is clear that the persons selected by the chiefs of the "Ring" as the Republican candidates for the several offices to be filled next October are to be pressed for nomiuation, and that the same means will be employed to accomplish that end which were adopted in some of the conventions in 1870 and 1871.

IT is in evidence that LEET got his General Order job by using the President's influence; that the remonstrances of A. T. STEWART and other merchants were unavailing to choke him off; *that the President knew exactly what* LEET *was about*, and that various members of his staff did. Gen. PORTER'S testimony touches none of these points.

The above is from the N. Y. *Tribune* and cannot be charged as a Democratic lie.

As the White House mess have shown a disposition to sacrifice young LEET to whitewash GRANT, perhaps LEET may turn the tables on them and tell what he knows. Oh! but won't it be rich if he does?

THE attempt of GRANT'S friends to back up their election frauds in Philadelphia, by breaking into the Committee room, brandishing knives, and threatening the Committee and witnesses, has not, so far, proved a success.

AN exchange says that Secretary FISH, wrote the President's reply at the Japanese reception. No one ever supposed that GRANT was the author of it.

THE Hon. R. D. HUBBARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, recently wrote a letter to a committee of Germans, assembled in mass-meeting at Hartford, which was distinguished for its practical sense and calm discussion of certain topics discussed by the Convention. He declared himself in favor of religious liberty in political life, the purity of the ballot-box, the enforcement of the laws, proper qualifications in candidates for office, and of popular education in its broadest sense; and opposed to all sorts of corruption and evil practice in politics, no matter where or in what party. The law, in his judgment should know no difference between the home-born and the foreign-born, and this principle should apply also to the distribution of office. In like manner he declared his opposition to the attempt to put unreasonable restrictions on the right of naturalization. In regard to "temperance laws," he considered that it is impossible to lay a legal embargo on men's mouths in respect to drink or diet, and that, even if this could be done, it ought not to be allowed under a free government. The traffic in liquors, he thought, needs regulation, and its abuse needs redress; but prohibition was out of the question.

THAT eminent carpet-bagger, PORTER, member of Congress from Virginia, is going into New Hampshire as a Radical missionary. It is he who was tried by court-martial for using this language in Norfolk in 1864: "This Government is all a G—d d—d humbug from beginning to end, and if you could have seen what I did in Washington you would say so. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is doing everything he possibly can for his re-election. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN allows the military authorities to go on as it is here, I would rather live under JEFFERSON DAVIS'S government than this." In addition the record shows that PORTER used contemptuous and disrespectful language towards the President of the United States, and against the Congress of the United States. He was tried and sentenced to a month in a public jail, which finding and sentence were approved by Major General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, then commanding.

OLIVE LOGAN in a letter to the N. O. *Times* speaks of visiting that city on a lecturing tour and says she distinctly desires not to be ranked "with the women who choose to use BUTLERS and WOODHULLS to accomplish their ends." She further says: "I have taken the opportunity offered me recently by a challenge thrown down before me by the free-love crew, of whom Mrs. WOODHULL is the bright exemplar, to say, in the plainest of plain words, that I am against that crew, and shall ever be. I have never uttered one word in public that was not calculated to aid the cause of old-fashioned virtue, and, God helping me, I never will."

AT a recent election in Sunbury, Pa., Mr. MALICK, the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess, was elected by thirty-seven majority, and five out of the eight Councilmen are Democrats. Sunbury has heretofore been largely Republican.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

As Pictured by Gen. J. S. Negley on the Floor of the House.

[From the Congressional Globe.]

Mr. NEGLEY—The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks), for whom I have the highest respect—and I yield to no man upon this floor in acknowledgement of his abilities, general fairness, and personal honor—has taken occasion to travel far beyond the limit of this debate, and arraign the people of Pennsylvania and the Vice President of the Pennsylvania railroad. Whether that will benefit him or not, I question. But I desire to say, having, within the last few minutes, had a conversation with Mr. Scott, the Vice President of the Pennsylvania railroad, that I am satisfied he is not antagonistic to this enterprise; I am satisfied that he has not interfered in regard to it. And when the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) makes an appeal to this House in favor of the laboring classes of this country, let me say to him that he could not select a truer representative of their interests than Mr. Scott, who from an humble position in life, a poor boy, has arisen until now he stands before the country honored among men as an example of energy and skill, a contributor to the wealth of the country, and a promoter of the public comfort and convenience.

I am surprised that the gentleman should resort to such means to sustain this measure. And as evidence that Colonel T. A. Scott has not sought to influence me against this measure, and my conviction that he has not sought to influence others, and because of reasons which have been made apparent in this debate, showing that this is simply the revival of a grant formerly made by Congress, I will say that I now propose to vote for this bill, although I have hitherto constantly opposed it.

Spring Elections Restored.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot.]

After what would seem to be a fair trial, the elections of borough and township officers at the time of the regular October elections has proved to be unsatisfactory to a majority of the people, and the spring elections have been restored, and therefore, borough and township officers will be elected as usual this spring, except that members for town councils shall be elected in the manner provided for in section third of "An act for the further regulation of borough-," approved June 22d, 1871. That section reads:

"In elections for members of town councils each voter may, at his option, bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number, in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870; and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act; but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or affect the manner of choosing the burgess or other principal elective officer of a borough, even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council."

Section fourth of an act "to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg," provides that "each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and may poll his votes as follows:

First, Where two persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of two candidates or two votes to one.

Second, Where three persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one.

Third. Where four persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two or four votes to one.

Fourth. Where six persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two or six votes to one.

In every case the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed such candidate."

Such is the new law for the election of city and borough Councilmen. It is designed to give minorities the share of representation to which they are entitled in municipal affairs, and will have the salutary effect of breaking up the rings and cliques who have obtained control of the municipal affairs of so many of our cities and towns. The law should have a full and fair trial, and for this reason we have deemed it proper at this time to direct public attention to its provisions.

Gen. G. W. Cass.

[From the Butler Herald.]

Gen. Cass was entitled to the nomination at the time Mr. Packer was nominated, and had he been nominated then he would have been elected. We are not disposed to complain of what cannot now be helped, but it is due to him and to the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania that he should receive a unanimous nomination, and from all we can learn he will receive it. Our opinion on the subject has been so fully expressed heretofore that we deem it unnecessary to say aught now in the General's behalf. He is well known to all of our people and if nominated and elected he will bring to the gubernatorial chair both honesty and integrity, qualities very much needed now a days by public officers.

Lime Bucket and Brush Wanted.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

It seems probable that the preliminary wrangling over the investigation of the Arms Scandal will be brough to a close today by the passage of a resolution appointing an investigating committee. It is thought that Mr. Schurz will be made a member of the Committee, by the adoption of Mr. Sumner's amendment to that effect. If this be done, it will, of course, not prevent the industrious efforts of the majority to whitewash their clients. But under the eyes of General Schurz it will be necessary to exercise some skill to keep the lime bucket and brush out of sight.

THE candor of childhood is beautiful. The other evening a young fellow, much in love with an up-town beauty, called upon her, but was told by the servant that the young lady was not in. "Yes, she is," said a little five-year-old, running out, "but she says she hates that ugly ——." The young man retired permanently.

GEO. O. EVANS.

Beyond the Reach of the Law.

Special to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4, 1872.

The Geo. O. Evans Investigating Committee have asked Gov. Geary for a requisition on Gov. Hoffman for the arrest of Evans, who is now in New York, and the following is the reply:

A Gubernatorial Conundrum.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a communication from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature to investigate the settlement of the war claims, &c., requesting to issue a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the rendition of Geo. O. Evans, a defaulting witness, represented to be in that State. I have a decided conviction that under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, no authority exists for the issue of a requisition in such a case, but unwilling to refuse, or to act without being fully advised of my duty in the premises, I herewith refer the matter to you for your immediate examination and report.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. GEARY.

"An opinion as to An Opinion."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, March 2, 1872.

To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the first instant, enclosing, first, a letter to you from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the State war claims; and, second, a copy of an attachment issued by Hon. James L. Rutan, Speaker of the Senate, commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to arrest George O. Evans for contempt in refusing to appear before the Joint Committee in answer to a subpœna duly served upon him. Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the Committee, in his letter to you, informs you that George O. Evans failed to obey the command of the subpœna, and that he left the Commonwealth for New York, as the Committee believe, with the intention of avoiding being obliged to appear before them to testify. Mr. Graham adds that an attachment was granted, and he concludes with the request, that you will make, as Governor of the Commonwealth, a requisition upon His Excellency, the Governor of New York, for the surrender of said George O. Evans, to the jurisdiction of the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

The Question

thus submitted for my opinion is whether a requisition can be issued against a witness, charged with a contempt of a legislative process. Upon a persual of the papers submitted, I was decidedly of the impression that this question must be answered in the negative. The respect at all times due to the Legislature, and an earnest desire that every facility should be afforded for investigation in the question, have led me to examine all authorities upon this subject. I have done so and find no case which support the application

The Reasons

which are conclusive against it may be thus briefly stated. No requisition can be issued by you except in cases authorized by the Constitution of the United States. Its language is very plain. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled be delivered up to the State having jurisdiction of the crime; [Act IV sec. 2] as early as 1791, a demand was made under this section by the Governor of this State upon the Governor of Virginia. No act of Congress had then been passed to regulate these proceedings. The two Governors called the attention of the President to this subject, and he immediately submitted it to the consideration of Congress. This led to the act of February 12th, 1793 [Br. Digest, U. S., 293.] which declared that wherever the executive authority of any State shall demand any person as a fugitive, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crime, it shall be the duty of the Executive of the State to which such person shall have fled to cause him to be arrested.

From these citations it would appear that in order to justify a requisition the accused must first, have committed treason, felony or other crime; second, he must have fled from justice and in addition to these requirements there must be, third, an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crime. The papers submitted show no indictment and no affidavit.

The fourth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States directs that no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The eighth article of section 9th, of our State Constitution, adopts and enlarges this prohibition. The refusal to obey a subpœna is a gross breach of duty on the part of a citizen. It undoubtedly subjects him to an attachment and to action by the party aggrieved, but I find no principle of the common law or statute of Pennsylvania, which declares that the person refusing to obey a legislative subpœna may be indicted. The act of March 31st, 1860, (Br. Digest, 1019,) punishes parties who dissuade witnesses from attending and testifying, and it renders the recusant witness liable to attachment.

The act of April 6th, 1870, [Br. Digest, 1600] declares it to be an indictable offence for certain witnesses to refuse to appear, but by the express words of this statute is confined to cases of forgery, perjury or felony before any Criminal Court. Persons refusing obedience to a subpœna, issued by either House of Congress, may be indicted, [Statute 1857, Br. Digest, U. S. 190,] and this circumstance may possibly explain the misconception, which has led to the presentation of this application. It is very desirable that the defaulting witnesses should be severely punished, and that the omission referred to in our legislation should be speedily supplied, but as the law now stands the Governor of New York would probably disregard a requisition issued upon these papers. If he granted the process of extradition, it would be nullified by a hapeas corpus. The States would be brought into reproach, and all parties concerned in the illegal arrest would be liable to an action for damages.

For these reasons I respectfully recommend that you decline to grant this requisition.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee to investigate the statement of war claims, &c.:

SIR: Your communication of the first instant, requesting a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the rendition of Geo. O. Evans for contempt in refusing to obey the command of a subpœna to appear before your joint committee, was duly received and has been carefully considered. Finding neither law nor precedent for a compliance with your request in the premises furnished, I submitted the case to the Attorney General in a communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed marked A. On the 2nd instant I received his reply, a copy of which is also herewith enclosed marked B., from which it appears no lawful authority exists for the issue of a requisition under the circumstances presented. I heartily concur with the Attorney General, Brewster, in his views as to the necessity for the enactment of a law to cover such cases.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
JNO. W. GEARY.

GREAT FIRE!

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Dr. Jayne's granite building, on Chestnut street below Third, was discovered to be on fire in the rear, fronting on Carter street, shortly after nine o'clock to-night, and the flames soon spread from the third to the eighth story.

MIDNIGHT—The fire in Jayne's building is apparently checked at the sixth story. The Chestnut street front is untouched, and a large portion of the immense building will be saved. The stock of teas and coffee in Shannon's store, adjoining Jayne's building, is ruined by water.

12½ A. M.—The upper portion of Carter street front fell with a tremendous crash shortly after midnight, but the side walls still remain firm as ever, and if they continue so the Bank of Commerce and various broker offices on Chestnut street will probably escape, with the exception of damage from water.

1 A. M.—The fire which was thought to have been checked has reached the eighth story, on Chestnut street, and the flames have spread to the circular windows at the corner of the building. A steady stream of water directed to this point from an adjoining roof, into a side window, checked the progress of the fire there, but soon it extended to the cupola, which the water could not reach, and it was soon in a blaze, presenting a magnificent spectacle from its elevation, one hundred and eighty feet above the pavement.

2, A. M.—Besides Shannon's tea store in the main building, the following firms, which occupied various stores suffered: Loans, Ward & Co., Boston Agency; loss on stock $15,000; insured, A. Friedman & Co., sample store, loss $20,000; Wernway & Co., silks and woolens, loss $50 000; Hart & Co., of New York, silks, velvets and woleus, loss $75,000; also Carpenter & Tautler, agents for revenue stamps, loss not known. The fifth, seventh and eighth stories were occupied by Jayne in the preparation of medicines. The 6th was occupied by Butler, Government printer. The adjoining buildings on the west, which were damaged with water, were occupied by H. P. & W. Smith, commission merchants and manufacturers, whose stock is valued at $200,000; Gardner, Brew & Co., agents of a Boston house; E. S. Hoovy, Sewing silks; on east side, Wharton & Co., agents of Bullock & Co., a very heavy stock; A. O. Butler, woolen and silks; Lewis Bros. & Co., imported goods.

It is estimated that not less than $1,000,000 worth of goods have been damaged by water or destroyed by fire. The cupola burned about twenty minutes when the whole fell back among the ruins. The fire is still burning, but has not yet extended to the lower floors.

LATEST—2:15 A. M.—The firemen have worked manfully and receive great praise for their success in preventing the entire destruction of the block. The fire is now smouldering on the eighth floor, and appears to be under control. It has been confined to the main building. The adjoining wings, belonging to the same estate, are uninjured by fire, though the occupants are severe sufferers by water.

POLITICAL.

A Radical Convert.

ST. LOUIS March 6.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says Joseph Brooks, in his speech there on Monday night, said he was above party, and that he would not vote for or support any men nominated at any convention in which adherents of the State administration took a part. That he had rather see the State in Democratic hands than in these of the present administration. He did not refer to Grant or the National administration, but spoke in high terms of Frank Blair. It has created great dissatisfaction among his former friends. His speech was a formal withdrawal from the Republican party.

Democratic Gains.

The charter election at Jacksonville, Ill. yesterday, resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor and all the Aldermen except one.

TROY, March 6.—The Democrats elected their city ticket yesterday, by one thousand majority.

Governor Warmoth Hoists the Liberal Reform Colors—Determinedly Opposed to Grant.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—The *Times* publishes a long interview with Governor Warmoth, in which after stating that he had no intention of making friends with President Grant, the Governor said: "I intend to support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, if General Grant is nominated at Philadelphia. I am ungratefully and determinedly opposed to General Grant's re-election as President of the United States."

His reasons for opposing Grant is that Grant supported the Federal officials in Louisiana in their efforts to destroy the State Government.

Warmoth further said: "If under any circumstances, I consented to become a candidate for re-election it would only be as a Reformer on the Reform platform."

A letter has been received from the chairman of the National Republican Committee recognizing the Republican Committee of which Marshal Packard is chairman, as the only regular Republican organization in Louisana.

Watch Them Well.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—New Hampshire clerks in the departments have received ten days' leave of absence to vote at the State election.

RIVER DISASTER!

Seven Steamboats Burned to the Water's Edge at Cincinnati.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Seven steamers are on fire at the landing. The alarm rang at half-past twelve. Particulars soon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The steamers burned at the landing to-night were the Abeona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson and Champion, and the hull of the Belle Vernon, sunken recently by the ice.

The Fire Originated

aft on the St. Charles, which was the third boat from the wharf afloat, just above the suspension bridge.

How the fire originated is not known. The captain and some others on the St. Charles jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is feared that some one on board failed to escape. The fire

Spread up and down the Stream Rapidly.

The Wharfboat, next to which the Abeona was lying, was about half consumed.

The Kate Robinson was loaded for the Tennessee river. She was a stern wheel boat, valued, with freight, prabably at $20,000.

The St. Charles was a side wheel boat in the Pittsburgh trade.

The Argosy belonged to Capt. Shank and was loading for New Orleans and had two hundred barrels of whisky on board. He had no insurance on the boat. With freight, the loss was about $12,000.

The Major Anderson is a fine side-wheel packet in the Wheeling trade. She was loaded with freight. The loss is rumored, with cargo, at $75,000.

The Champion was the highest boat up the river and the last to take fire. She is a stern wheeler and was loading with furniture and other freight for the Red River. The owners were Captain Isham and Williamson. Her value was $6,000, and freight valued at $10,000.

The total loss cannot be definitely ascertained or reliably estimated. Many of the boats are small, most of them old. An approximate estimate would be from $200,000 to $225,000. The officers at the landing said that one of the boats contained

A Keg of Powder.

A loud report, as of an explosion, has just been heard in the direction of the landing. The Kate Skillinger, lying just above the Champion, was towed away and saved by the Newport Ferry. All the fire department was called out. Twenty-five bales of cotton and numerous crates of queensware on the landing, with other freight, were consumed. The loss is total, except perhaps in the case of the steamer Champion, the hull of which may be saved.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The Losers.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Kate Robinson and Abeona were owned by Captains Williamson and Isham; the St. Charles by Capt. C. A. Dravo, Joseph Smith and other Pittsburgh men; the Argosy by Capt. Shank & Bro., of Vevay, Indiana; the Major Anderson was owned by Capt. Muhleman and C. H. Booth & Co., of Wheeling.

The Abeona was full of freight from the Tennessee river, whence she had but recently arrived. Her freight is put at $75,000. The Kate Robinson had on board 75 tons of groceries &c., valued at $16,000, and the boat at $8,000. The St. Charles was valued at $15,000. The furniture and freight of the Champion was valued at $20,000; boat at $10,000. Not insured. These figures are obtained from a more reliable source than those already telegraphed.

The Major Anderson is valued at $15,000. The report sent of the freight in the Major Anderson is probably entirely overestimated. She was lying up on account of low water.

Ann Watson, the chambermaid of the Kate Robinson, fell into the river.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Boutwell Before the House Investigating Committee—He Makes a Non-committal Statement Touching "That Discrepancy"—Let the Committee Send for the Documents.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Boutwell appeared to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and testified as to the amounts received into the Treasury for he fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, from the sales of arms and ordnance stores. He gave the amount at $8,280,093. The difference between that sum and the amount returned by the Chief of Ordnance as having been received from those sales, $9,360,073, he accounts for by explaining that the amount was not carried into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, but was paid in since then, even in excess of the sum returned, but it would be necessary to analyze the various accounts carefully to trace up the figures, and to separate the sums paid in on account of sales in the last fiscal year from those paid in on account of subsequent sales.

The Senate Select Committee on the Sale of Arms organized to-day, and will to-morrow proceed to the examination of Secretary Belknap and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and Remington and others will be examined. The committee express their determination to make a full and thorough investigation.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A Raleigh North Carolina, dispatch says that intelligence has been received there of the killing of Henry Berry Lowry, chief of the Robinson outlaws, by his brother, Stephen Lowry, of the same gang. Stephen confesses the deed, and will report in person to the authorities. The Roanoke *News* doubts the information and thinks it is a mere ruse to enable Lowry to evade the officials, who are now organizing for his capture.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872.

A Self-Styled Virtuous Senator.

Mr. CALDWELL made a personal explanation saying that he had not yet seen the testimony on which was based the report, which the newspapers alleged had been made by a Committee of the Kansas Legislature concerning the charges of corruption in the election of Senator in 1869 and 1871, but he had a positive assurance that no attempt had been made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding was instigated by malice and designed for a political purpose. The State Senate had refused to send the report to Washington. The House had declined to ask the Senate to order an investigation, but as his character was assailed, he would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny. He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation. At some future time he would expose the outrage as it deserved. Meantime he asked a suspension of judgment.

Another Disinterested Patriot

Mr. POMEROY said that the report referred to him, and asked if the Vice President received any report from the Kansas Legislature.

The latter replying that he had not, Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution that the election of Senators in Kansas in 1871 and 1872, be referred to an investigating committee to report what action should be taken by the Senators and Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said that it was unusual to advise individual Senators what they should do in such cases.

After some discussion the resolution was tabled.

Pittsburgh as a Port of Entry and Delivery.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a bill was passed to extend the act of 1870, relating to the transportation of merchandise in bond to the city of Pittsburgh.

The order of appointing the Committee of Investigation on the alleged sales of arms to the French was taken up.

After a discussion the Senate proceeded to

Ballot For the Committee.

The following Senators were declared elected as the Committee:

Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson. Schurz received 23 votes, Trumbull 19, Tipton 12, Blair 12.

Mr. TIPTON moved that the ballot be considered informal, because

A Packed Ticket

had been sprung on the Senate unexpectedly. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT was about to call him to order, when he said that a previously prepared ticket was what he meant.

The VICE PRESIDENT—That would be better. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON asked to be excused from serving, as he was already on a very laborious Committee. He said he would

Move to Substitute Mr. Schurz.

who knew all about the subject. [Laughter.]

The Senate refused to excuse Mr. Stevenson—Yeas, 23; nays, 26.

The Vote.

The following is the vote not excusing Mr. Stevenson:

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Blair,	Cooper,
Davis, W. Va.	Ferry, Conn.	Casserly,
Goldthwaite,	Hamilton, Ind.	Hamilton, Texas
Hill	Johnston,	Kelly,
Norwood,	Robertson,	Saulsbury,
Schurz,	Stevenson,	Stockton,
Thurman,	Tipton,	Trumbull,
West,	Wilson—23	

NAYS.

Ames,	Anthony,	Foreman,
Caldwell,	Cameron,	Carpenter,
Chandler,	Clayton,	Cole,
Conkling,	Edmunds,	Ferry, Mich.
Flanagan,	Frelinghuysen,	Gilbert,
Hamlin,	Horan,	Nye,
Pomeroy,	Poole,	Ramsey,
Rice,	Sawyer,	Scott,
Spencer,	Vickers—26.	

Mr. VICKERS said he had voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider the vote, and he accordingly made that motion. Lost—Yeas, 24; nays, 32.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Several minor amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to.

An amendment repealing all laws authorizing the publication of statutes and treaties of the United States in newspapers, was discussed at some length, and the vote on it reserved, until the bill should be reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment providing for the extension of the Capitol Grounds. He said he would not have brought forward this amendment but for the fact that the committee had reason to believe that the House of Representatives would agree to its adoption.

The amendment reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to put in force the Civil Service Reform rules, was adopted.

While the bill was still pending the Senate at 4:30 P. M. went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

The House bill to appoint a medical purveyor in the army. Passed.

At the request of Mr Carpenter, the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of a Niagara ship canal was received.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the remonstrance of Michigan grocers against the sudden repeal of the duty on teas and coffee.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Finance Committee, reiterated that any change in he tariff thereon would not take effect before July 1st.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendments bills providing for the erection of Government buildings at Utica, N. Y., Raleigh, N. C., and Little Rock, Ark., appropriating for the first, $200,000, and for the others $100,000 each.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking that they may be permitted to purchase the site of the present postoffice, in New York, at the price which the Government paid for it, and argued in its favor.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill to create an additional land district in Nevada was passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to ascertain on what terms sites for public buildings can be obtained at Harrisburg, Pa., and Sacramento, California.

The act creating an additional land district in Minnesota, passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for United States public buildings in Cincinnati, was passed.

The Senate then took up the

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it to take up the Chicago Relief Bill. But after some time spent in considering the bill the Senate went into Executive Session continuing therein until 4 o'clock and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. KETCHUM—To organize the Land Office.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT—To repeal the acts authorizing seizures of books by revenue officers.

By Mr. HIBBARD—To test a plan of storm and flood signals.

By Mr. LEACH—Appropriating $22,000 for damages by the destruction of the Lexington court house, N. C., while occupied by the Federal forces.

By Mr. CHAFEE (Colorado)—For aid for a narrow gauge railroad in Colorado.

The Steamboat Law.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Steamboat law, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. KENDALL the Senate bill to continue in force the grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. DUELL presented a petition of the business men of Chicago against the reduction of duties on foreign salt.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. STEVENSON in the Chair.

After a discussion on the various matters embodied in the bill, and without concluding its consideration, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

The Yerba Buena Job.

A bill granting half of Goat Island harbor, San Francisco, to the Central Pacific Railway, came up.

Mr. SARGENT (Cala.) explained about the Pacific Railroad and Steamship Companies admitting that an arrangement existed by which the latter were not to take teas or freight from China unless sent East by railroad. He claimed that this was due to the grasping propensities of the Panama Railroad, which by its exactions throttles commerce.

Mr. STRONG referred to the enormous subsidies granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies, from which the men who built the road had

Put Forty Millions Clear Into Their Pockets

after building the road. Congress had dealt liberally with these railroads and loaded them down with lands and bonds, and now they came for additional subsidies. He said that the report of the army engineers showed that no part of the island can be safely parted with.

Mr. KELLOGG, (Conn.,) favored the bill, and said that the island, and the portion of it which Government wanted for fortifications was the portion which the railroad company did not want. The bill was for the interest of commerce rather than for the interest of a railroad company.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wished to offer an amendment giving claimants to any portion of the island occupied, the right to bring suit against the company.

Mr. BINGHAM objected.

Mr. MERCUR advocated the bill. He looked on it as being in the interest of the government and commerce.

Various amendments were proposed and ordered to be printed.

The bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the Kuklux discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. Dawes, who instead of confining himself to figures of arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partisan subjects, intended to have their effect on the Presidential election. The attention of the people was not to be attracted to the obsolete issue of the colored race. The Democratic party intended to put forward the issue of reforming the corruptions of every department of government. They intended to denounce and bring home and prove that from the Presidential Mansion down to the humblest Federal official the whole concern was

Reeking With Corruption.

That was the issue which would be before the people at the next election.

Mr. DAWES said that the Republican party had no uneasiness in respect to what was said to be the issue. He had but one theory and one principle in regard to it, and that was to hold every public functionary to a strict accountability. He thought it remarkable that the cry against the corruptions of the Republican party came constantly from the representatives of Manhattan Island, and he intimated that it must be on the principle of

A Pickpocket Raising the Cry of "Stop Thief."

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) suggested an explanation of the fact, which so much surprised Mr. Dawes, that the New York Custom House was on Manhattan Island. Whenever the Democratic party discovered corruptions, it rose up and overthrew them, whereas the Republican party only voted to confirm and strengthen corruptions in its own midst. The Democratic party struck down robbers; while the Republican party erected statues to them. As to the question of the colored race, he instanced as a proof that the Democrats entertained no prejudice on account of color the fact that his colleague, Mr. Wood, had walked into the hall to-day arm and arm with a colored man, one of the Japanese ambassadors. [Laughter]

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Eldridge, Butler, (Mass.) Garrett, Townsend, Beck, Coburn, Bingham and Garfield.

The Labor Question.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment for the payment of the laborers, workmen and mechanics in government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours work.

After a long discussion on the labor question Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proviso to Mr. Dawes, amendment that laboring men in the United States, who work ten hours shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. [Laughter.] Agreed to, but Mr. Dawes' amendment, as thus amended, was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.,) renewed Mr. Dawes' proposition in a different form, appropriating $450,000 for the purpose. This also was rejected—41 to 81.

The Committee rose and reported the bill back to the House, and without voting on it the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5th.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Supplement for the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh.

Enabling the Ninth ward school of Allegheny city to borrow money.

Supplement for the Western University.

Providing for the better protection o sheep and taxing of dogs in West Deer township, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the surrender of the Lawerenceville and Sharpsburg plank road to Pittsburgh.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Incorporating the Pittsburg Academy of Art and Design.

Supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

Fixing the fees of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Beaver County.

Authorizing the Union M. E. Church of Etna and Sharpsburg to remove graves and sell real estate.

Extending to Beaver Falls the Provisions of the act consolidating Philadelphia, passed February 2, 1854, and preventing frauds at elections, approved May 1, 1861.

Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburg.

Incorporating the People's Gas Company of Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Heat, Light and Gas Company of Allegheny County.

Changing the lines and location of Water street, Birmingham.

A supplement relative to grading, curbing, &c. of Troy Hill Road.

The bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company, of Beaver county, was reported as committed.

The Coal Kings.

On to-morrow, Wednesday evening, the coal diggers and coal bosses of the bituminous coal regions, will be heard before the Committees of both Houses on Mines and Mining, on the different coal bills before both Houses, where the Pittsburgh parties will be fully represented.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Extending the provisions of the act of 1866,

Extending the Constable Fee Bill of Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to change the time of their annual meeting.

Supplement to the Western University.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue additional water bonds.

Relative to the building of sewers in Birmingham.

Supplement relative to the conversion of Common Grounds of Allegheny City into Public Parks.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. WHITE objected off the bill for local option in Welkins township, where there is now a prohibitory liquor law.

The Pittsburgh health bill passed as reported by the House Committee. S.

A JUST JUDGE.

Governor Warmoth Receives a Severe and Authoritative Rebuke for Pardoning a Criminal, in Whose Fate he was Interested—The Released Convict Re-arrested and Recommitted.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The executive and judicial conflict continues. Judge Cooley ordered Van Nordon to be re-arrested this morning and brought before him. About eleven o'clock the Sheriff brought Van Nordon in, when Judge Cooley delivered a lengthy discourse upon the action of the Governor yesterday in pardoning the prisoner and attempting to defeat the ends of justice, in which he said:

If the Governor were to be permitted to exercise such functions, we might as well abolish the Court entirely, for there could be executed no order against a party who might be fortunate enough to

Have the Governor to Back Him.

The Governor, more than any one else, ought to respect and uphold the decrees of the Courts, for he is one of their executive members. In this case he has so far forgotten his duty, as not only to not assist in the execution of the law, but he has conspired to defeat it. Such conduct can not be tolerated in any country, where the laws are respected, and it

Must be Put Down.

What makes the matter still worse is that it is well-known that the Governor is alleged to be a party to this very suit, out of which this matter has arisen, although he has kept in the background, and attempts to shield from harm those who have been working in his interest. I, therefore, charge the sheriff to convey Mr. Van Nordon to the parish prison, there to be confined according to the terms of the original sentence, and I will hold the sheriff responsible under the act of 1868 for the proper execution of the order.

Van Nordon is again in the parish prison.

A SHYSTER EXPOSED.

Col. Thos. A. Scott's Name Forged to Give Countenance to a Swindle.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Col. Thomas A. Scott, having been informed by telegraph that a document had been read in the Senate to-day, signed by Giles Smith, stating that an agreement had been entered into by leading railroad officers, including Col. Scott and others to secure an increased compensation for carrying mails, without reference to existing contracts, he telegraphed to Senator Cameron that no such use of his name was ever authorized. He heard of it in Washington in January last, and called on General Smith for explanation, when he assured Scott that no such application had been or would be presented to either House of Congress.

THE feat of "Herr Holtum, the Prussian Hercules," who is astonishing the British by catching a ball fired from a cannon, is said to be neither novel nor difficult. The fact is that about two ounces of powder are placed in the gun, then the ball is rammed home, then the balance of the charge is put in. When the gun is fired all the powder is ignited, and the flash, smoke and report are orthodox, but the ball receives propulsion only from the small quantity of powder behind it, and is thrown but a few feet.

FOREIGN.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Queen Victoria in Peril—A Fenian Monomaniac Attempts to Take Her Majesty's Life with an Unloaded Pistol. That Would Not Go Off if it Had Been Loaded.

LONDON, February 29—Midnight.—The excitement to-night over the report of the attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession as confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected in the streets discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety.

While the House of Lords was in Committee discussing the Eclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse his sudden interruption of the proceedings, but he had an announcement to make, which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half past five this evening, the Queen returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers, granting release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with a pistol. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of such a primitive construction that if it had been oaded it probably could not have been discharged.

Her Majesty was very calm, and showed that courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament in order to prevent exaggerated rumors.

Lord Granville said he would not dwell on the details nor point to the contrast between the dastardly act and Wednesday's extraordinary exhibition of the nation's loyalty.

The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her Majesty from danger.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about nineteen or twenty years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he had tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday, during the procession.

Another Version of the Affair.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, February 29.—As the Queen was re-entering the court yard at Buckingham Palace after a drive through the park to-day, Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, eighteen years of age, sprang over the wall, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for the Fenians, exclaiming, "sign or die."

Prince Arthur who was seated in the carriage with the Queen knocked the man down.

O'Connor was seized and condemned to prison. When questioned, he said that his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Crisis Imminent—Italian Commercial Relations—Personal.

PARIS, March 2.—There are likely to be differences in the Cabinet on the question of the adjournment of the Assembly and in regard to the Catholic petitions in reference to the diplomatic reprssentation of France.

It is reported that the negotiations in regard to the Commercial Treaty between France and Italy has been interrupted through Prussian interference, though the two first mentioned governments deny that Prussia had anything to do therewith.

Thiers declares that France has no intention of raising a new loan immediately, and that the recent utterance of Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, which gave rise to the rumor, has been wrongly interpreted.

If General L'Admirault resigns the Governorship of Paris, it is probable that Clenchant will be his successor.

Fickleness of the Powers that Be—Count de Chambord.

PARIS, March 3.—The ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France, is now on trial at Rouen. He was appointed to office under the Empire, since the fall of which he has been conspicuous in defence of the ex-Emperor. Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, appeared before the Court last week as a witness, and his testimony was strongly in favor of the accused. His conduct in this matter produces a feeling of great dissatisfaction on the part of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is understood that M. Dufaure and other members threaten to leave it, unless he resigns. A ministerial crisis is believed to be impending from other causes. In addition to the conflict between the Executive and Legislative on the Catholic petitions and the question of adjournment, a difference has arisen between Thiers and Committee of the Assembly, on the bill proposed by Minister Le Franc, granting the government additional powers for the control of the press. The Committee insists on an amendment, giving the journals right to discuss the Constitution, which the President is not willing to concede to.

A correspondent of *La Liberte* reports an interview with the private Secretary of the Count de Chamord, in the course of which the Secretary said that his master was willing to risk his life to save France.

ITALY.

Rumored Papal Expatriation.

ROME, March 2.—It is now believed that the Pope meditates departing from this city at an early day. Archives and jewelry in the Vatican are being securely packed so as to be in readiness for removal. It is said he will go to the city of Trent, in the Tyrol.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Secretary Belknap Before the House Investigating Committee—Not Much Light Thrown on the Transaction—The Evidence Rather Non-Committal.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, are to-day receiving the testimony of Secretary Belkap, showing that the sales of arms to the French were stopped by his orders in October, 1870, at which time he first discovered that Remington was agent for the French Government.

General Belknap repeated over and over again to General Dyer that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian governments. No arms were sold to any agent of the French government to his knowledge. He had already stated that the amount realized from the sale of arms, &c., was $9,748,942. Of this sum $9,409,236 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file. $120,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of Jnne, 1871. The balance was expended for preparing the stores for sale, fitting them up, &c.

In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, Belknap said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department namely the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for arms, Belknap explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. are required on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are cashed as quickly as possible and paid into the hands of the Government agents.

The interrogatory was put—Do you know of your own knowledge, that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms directly or otherwise?

Answer—I do not. A very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis DeChamburn on January 20th last. I asked him to name the persons, and then we went together into a private room, where I again asked him to name such persons or make a statement over his signature or any statement by which I could convict of fraud any one of these officers or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me, but it contains nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officers of the government. I begged him to give me specific information, but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on the point.

The chairman said that he had invited Senator Sumner to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer, but he had not come forward. In order further to arrange for the examination, and to obtain the official statements which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the committee adjourned until next Wednesday week.

A PLEA FOR SYMPATHY.

Counsel for Stokes, the Assassin of Fisk, Complain to Court That Their Lives are in Danger from Erie Hirelings.

NEW YORK, March 2.—When the Stokes case was opened this morning, Mr. McKeon, of the counsel for Stokes' referring to the demonstrations of the spectators yesterday, when he (McKeon) had announced his belief in Stokes innocence, said that a similar scene had occurred when the Erie power was on trial in the person of Fisk, at the Yorkville police court. He had reason to believe that now as then the court room was packed with the retainers of that power. He asked the court for protection for himself against them.

Judge Cardozo said he thought he had heretofore taken the right course in the matter.

Mr. Graham said that he was informed that there was a hired gang of twenty men employed in connection with these proceedings, that counsel had the name of a man on Eighth avenue, who was employed to control this matter. When first they went before the Conorer's Jury and were consulting on the preliminary points, there was scarcely any one in the room, and while they were interested in that conversation he had not paid any attention to the audience, but upon looking up he had seen such a gang of cut throats that he sent at once to the police office for a platoon of police, who had been furnished to protect them in the court room He supposed that in the effort to dispose of Stokes, counsel might receive a shot in the back, intended for Stokes. These men were quite capable of shooting. Stokes' counsel had been dogged in the streets. There had been eavesdropping on their conversations. They had to go into the corners to consult in quiet. He seconded his associate Mr. McKeon.

The Judge said that he thought everything that was proper had been done in the prosecution of Stokes. He would take any course to protect counsel. No one who knew John Graham would suspect him of any cowardice on account of his personal safety. McKeon said he had always lived among thieves and robbers and assassins. He had no fear at all of what might happen to him in the presence of court. He did, however, fear what might happen to counsel outside of the court house. He knew that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gorman B. Faton. If it was necessary to remove any one of them, the same means would be employed. He would ask the court to direct the Sheriff to place half a dozen men among the audience to control them.

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Judge Cardozo, after consulting with the Sheriff, said that the Sheriff told him he had already a dozen men among them.

When the Judge's decision had been given one of, the jurors, Van Holland, in a demonstrative manner, presented to the Judge a newspaper article stating that money would do almost anything in the case of certain classes, this juror alone excepted. Considerable merriment was created when he announced that he never would consent to serve his country again until the jury system was broken up.

Judge Cardozo also decided the issue raised in the case, as to the constitutionality of the Grand Jury which indicted him for the murder of Fisk, to be one of law and without permitting the question to go to the Jury ordered a verdict to be entered for the people, and against Stokes. If it was decided that the Grand Jury was illegally organized, he says that serious consequences might ensue as respects a large number of criminals already under indictment.

Rear Admiral Boggs continues ill at his residence in New Brunswick, N. S., but his condition is not considered dangerous.

SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Oil Regions in a Blaze of Indignation Yesterday.

[From Daily Post of 21 inst.]

Judging from the outpouring of the representatives of the oil producing and refining interests at Oil city, yesterday, it looks as though the South Improvement Company are not going to have it all plain sailing, and that the railroads said to be in the ring are not going to have it all their own way.

The leaders in the opposition movement are:

William Braugh, of Franklin; E. B. Graudin, of Tidioute; F. Prentice, of Franklin; Wm. Hasson, E. G. Patterson, of Titusville; Angus McFerron, of Parker's; F. W. Andrews, of Brady's Bend; Samuel F. Brown, of Pleasantville; J. N. Lambing, of Parker's; Vandergrift & Forman, heaviest refiners in Oil City.

The producers report recommends:

First—To start no new wells for at least sixty days.

Second—Stop as many already started as possible.

Third—Reduce the production as much as possible by shutting down the wells on Sunday ceasing to use torpedoes and other means of increasing production.

Fourth—Hold oil as much as possible for sixty days.

Fifth—Sell all the oil possible to parties storing the same in the oil regions or other points.

Sixth—Use all efforts to sust in the refining interests of the oil regions and elsewhere, not in the ring.

Seventh—Prevent as much oil as possible being shipped on railroads in the ring, by shipping on the Allegheny river.

Eighth—That a committee of shippers be appointed to confer with the officers of the Empire line of New York, Central Atlantic, Great Western and Erie railways, to ship all oil with one or two of said committees.

The report of the Railroad Committee was then read. The president represented that the Connellsville railroad is not in the combination, and wouldn't get in if it could. He moved that, therefore, that a railroad from Franklin to connect with Connellsville be commenced. Adopted.

Mr. G. V. Forsman advocated the arrangement that producers will not sell one dollar's worth of oil to the South Improvement Company. All interested in this matter, both producer and refiner, should agree. The South Improvement Combination must be met by a combination just as strong.

Messrs. Rich, Reynold, Culver, Bennet, and others were in favor of organizing a counter combination.

Mr. W. Loy represented the Southern Improvement Company as an oath bound club, whose officers are known, but not the members.

Stop production and some refining is the only remedy. It is said that a clause in the South Improvement Company contracts provides that any other party shipping as much oil is entitled to the same drawback. Vanderbilt wouldn't sign the contract till that clause was put in. We must form a combination to-day, and then the ring will be broken at once.

Mr. Archibald, of Titusville, would confidentially tell what he had learned about the South Improvement Company. The committee went to New York and found the man they wanted, Vanderbilt. The committee made the best stand with the Erie road. They went before the Erie boare and stated their case, who told them they didn't appreciate the mettle of the oil country people, who offered to ship as much oil as the South Improvement Company. We must not even put ourselves in the power of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Erie refineries.

A number of other speeches were made all denunciatory of the South Improvement company.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 1st inst., says of the movement: To-day the oil region is menaced by the machinations of a bold conspiracy, which seeks by unholy means to appropriate to itself the wonderful resources, to which the inhabitants, by purchase, enterprise and industry, possess an indefeasible title. The moment that our coalition is formed, the South Improvement Company and railroad corporations combined, are powerless to fill their contracts or carry out their designs, and from that moment the producers rule the market.

The Titusville *Herald* of the 1st says: The grand question of an independent line of railroad as a security against future combinations, and, as the only final and permanent means of relief, must not for one moment be overlooked in the consideration of temporary expedients; nor must its inauguration be for one moment delayed. That enterprise must be entered upon at once. a railroad through the heart of the Oil Regions to Buffalo, where we can command the thoroughfares of the world.

If we determine to refine all our own oil, the profits and benefits to be derived from such an extensive manufacture will remain here.

Among the projects considered at the meeting were: A railroad from Titusville to Erie, from Titusville to Buffalo, from Franklin to Buffalo, from Parkers to Buffalo, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, to connect with the Connelsville Railroad.

Buffalo seemed to be the principal point of relief.

The cost of a railroad from Buffalo to the mouth of Bear Creek, on the Alleghenuy river, passing through Titusville, down Oil Creek to Oil City, Reno, Franklin, Foster, Scrubgrass, Emlenton, the Clarion region, Parker's Landing, about 175 miles in length, would scarcely exceed in value the entire petroleum product for sixty days of the oil region.

Buffalo unlocks the gates of canals, lakes and rivers, and commands so many diverse and competing lines of railroad to the seaboard, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York.

At Buffalo there are twelve months in the year for shipment. The product of crude oil in four months is 1,920,000 barrels, which valued ot $4 00 per barrel, amounts to $7.680,000.

What the other side propose to do to offset this uprising of the oil merchants is not yet apparent, but there is evidently a prospect of lively times ahead.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock last evening, to meet at Franklin on Tuesday next at 10 A. M. The meeting was attended by over two thousand oil men, and was, in every sense, a decided success.

At the recent meeting of the oil interests in Oil City, to take action against the South Improvement Company, the Committee on Pipe Lines, recommend the building of a trunk line from the northern oil districts running to Lake Erie, and a trunk line from the southern districts running to Pittsburgh, with a view, by the first line, to deliver oil to vessels, loaded for foreign export, and by the second to deliver oil to bulk boats, which shall convey the oil to the Gulf of Mexico, when it can be transferred to vessels bound to foreign countries.

The Refiners have joined hands with the Producers, as will be seen by the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the producers of this region will give us equal guarantees of co-operation, as they may exact of us, we will work hand in hand with them toward the one common end, the protection of the producing and refining interests of this region.

The object and purposes of the producers is best expressed by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we producers of crude petroleum oil, will not sell to the Southern Improvement Company, to their agents, or to any other combination, having for their object the controlling, buying, selling and producing of crude oil to the detriment of the oil producers, and that we will frown down any and all means adopted by lawless combinarions and monopolies, whether at home or abroad, tending in any way to paralyze the arm of the oil producer.

The Titusville *Courier* of Saturday says: Independent lines of transportation, controlled by oil men, are some of the things which our people are resolved, without let or hindrance, they will have. From this one purpose they will not allow themselves to be enticed away."

Advance in Glass.

Soda ash still continues scarce, and on account of the scarcity the price is advancing, having gone up one-half cent within a few days and being now five cents per pound. It will be difficult for glass men of Pittsburgh to meet this advance in their material, without losing on their manufacture or advancing the price of their goods. The last advance which they made on their goods was hardly sufficient to cover their cost, and now, to "advance" again would frighten customers. Still the public must have glass, and manufacturers cannot furnish it at a loss; so it is safe to say that another advance may be anticipated, unless there should be an unexpected decline in the price of soda ash.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Re-animating the Hair.

When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's Cathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibres, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossyer and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing table.

MWF&W

OHIO NEWS.

CADIZ has a red haired negro.

SMALL POX has disappeared from Logan county.

STEUBENVILLE paid $3,000 to subdue the small pox.

MAHONING county has five applicants for the penitentiary this term of court.

AKRON increased 181 per cent. in population from 1860 to 1870. Manufacturing did it.

MAHONING county has the largest production of pig iron of any county in the State.

A PROPOSITION to lease the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central, is made.

OHIO needs a stringent license law to govern the sale of intoxicating fluids. The prohibitory liquor law is a complete failure.

SHEEP are advancing rapidly in price, and farmers are considerably excited over the matter. The prospects are flattering for a high price for wool this coming summer.

The State Prohibition Convention, which met in Columbus last week, put a State ticket in the field. Wm. Milligan, of Sycamore, in this county, was nominated as an elector for the Fifth Congressional District.—*Wyandott Union.*

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the only infallible preparation for

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color and Promoting its Growth.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

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Our stock of Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., are very fine for spring planting. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Parties intending to plant can visit the Nurseries at Edgeworth Station several times daily by the Fort Wayne R. R. and select their own trees.

JAMES WARDROP.

N. B.—No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mh2:4tW

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

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In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. dec 16: 3mW

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No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Also a complete assortment of the various

HAIR RESTORATIVES.

All at the Lowest Prices.

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SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

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N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

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All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

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Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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27th Semi-Annual

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To be Drawn Monday, March 25, 1872.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

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One Prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes of $1,000. Five Prizes of $500. Ten Prizes $100. } each in GREENBACKS

Two family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with silver-mounted Harness, worth $300 each. Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $300 each. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal pecuniary inducements will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, February 29, 1872.

Harry, the Prison Hero. Wants an Investigation.

Mr. WHITE offered the following:

WHEREAS, In the New York *Tribune* of February 28th, the following appears:

HARRISBURG, February 27.—On the 19th of January, Mr. Cooper came into the House of Representatives, toward the close of the morning hour, and endeavored to bring before that body a resolution of inquiry, but before the purpose of his resolution appeared, a well-known leader of the "Third House" hurriedly went upon the floor, and immediately, by a movement known to the initiated as the "Harrisburg flurry," the session was broken up rather than adjourned. The resolution never was offered again, the matter, probably having been "fixed;" but, as the movement above described is only restored to in case of emergency, a considerable enquiry was excited as to the objects aimed at. Events subsequently placed a copy of the resolution in your correspondent's hands; but though the allegations were important and specific, no authority was cited, and your correspondent awaited further developments. During the last ten days, the two State officers mentioned in the resolution, have been interesting themselves to procure the pardon of a certain young broker of Philadelphia, lately condemned for being connected with frauds on the Treasury of that city. Attention being attracted to the case, an investigation ensued, which seems to establish the propriety of making public the suppressed resolution. The portion relevant reads as follows:

Whereas, John E. Hartranft, Auditor-General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, have been accused of illegally using moneys of the Commonwealth, in applying the same in carrying on various operations in stocks, to the extent of several millions of dollars, and to the payment of their private debts; and

Whereas, The said State officers are further accused of having used the moneys of the Commonwealth in the purchase of the loans of the Commonwealth for their own benefit, particularly to the purchase of $189,500 of the 5 per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, and $31,050 of the 6 per cent. loan of the Commonwealth; and of having sold the said loans to the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth at an advantage or profit to the said Mackey of $2,943 42, and of an advantage to the said Hartranft of $2,700; and

Whereas, The said Mackey is further accused of having received, among other sums, the following payments as interest on the moneys of the Commonwealth, loaned or deposited by him for or on account of such consideration, viz: On August 35, 1869, $677 50; on February 9, 1870, $3,320 50; on May 16, 1870, $347 50; and October 5, 1871, $5,000. Therefore, be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring) That a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the accusations aforesaid; and report, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. R. W. Mackey has just been re-elected State Treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Hartranft is the expectant candidate for the Governor's chair. The Legislature reconvenes to-morrow, 28th, but owing to the sitting in Philadelphia of three committees, and also to the prevailing sickness, it is hardly probable that a quorum will assemble on the first day. Gov. Geary, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is recovering and expected to be in Philadelphia to day, but his physician decided against his going.

WHEREAS, It is alleged by officers of the Commonwealth named therein that said resolution was devised with the intent to compel said officers to compromise the claim of the Commonwealth against Geo. O. Evans; and

WHEREAS, Said officers request an investigation thereof;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the Senate to investigate said charges against said officers and the facts attending the attempted introduction of said resolution and the publication thereof, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WHITE stated that this preamble and resolution was prepared and handed to him by request of one of the parties alluded to in the publication.

Mr. BUCKALEW said it seemed to him that this was a matter for the House of Representatives. The publication professes to give a resolution that was never offered. How the Senate had anything to do with this, he did not understand. We have

Nothing to do

with what has occurred or ought to have occurred in the House merely upon information of a correspondent of a New York paper. That resolution was to have been offered. Must we forthwith order a Committee to send for persons and papers at this stage of the session. He believed the members were sufficiently occupied and certainly the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White) had enough Committees to occupy his attention. He was much in favor of opening an investigation, where there was apparent cause, but here there was merely hearsay on the part of a correspondent of a foreign newspaper. It would be a piece of apparent impertinence here in the Senate to attempt to investigate anything that occured in the House. Until something appeared requiring

An Investigation of the Affairs of the State Treasurer and Auditor General.

he was opposed to this investigation. There was no ground upon which to appear. If either of these officers came before the Senate and asked for an investigation against false charges he should vote for a Committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT claimed to be one, who never voted against investigations, but at the same time he had come to have very little faith in investigations since his sad experience here in 1870, when

The Atmosphere Was Ful of Foul Charges

against the officers of the Government. A committee in that case was appointed with the distinct duty of thoroughly examining every person that was brought before them, at least so far as they were willing to answer. Some had declined to appear or testify, when a resolution was passed at his instance compelling the parties to testify, but strange to say this resolution was subsequently reconsidered and postponed, thus merely leaving the question open whether the Senate had power to compel unwilling witnesses to appear and testify.

He Was Afraid Some Obstacle Would be Thrown in the Way of This Investigation.

if there was any foundation for it. If we take cognizance of all the rumors spread over the Commonwealth, we could not find a sufficient number of members in this branch of the Legislature to fill Committees to be raised, as about a half dozen investigations were now going on.

It might be well, however, to give these parties an opportunity of proving their innocence, and, if guilty, they should be so pronounced before the people. The charges were serious, and justice should be done to all parties.

Mr STRANG said his proposition was that when the real author of the resolution spoken of, recovered sufficiently to testify before the committee, of which Mr. Graham was Chairman, he should be prepared to vote for this resolution.

Mr. WHITE desired it to be understood to whom Mr. Strang was referring.

Mr. STRANG explained that he referred to the author of the resolution, proposed to be offered some time ago in the House (meaning Geo. O. Evans.)

Mr. WHITE said his resolution was handed to him by State Treasurer Mackey.

Mr. STRANG said that if any respectable citizen or newspaper in the Commonwealth, or any member of this or other body, had any charges to make against either of the gentlemen named in this resolution, he should be willing to vote for this proposed investigation, but in the absence of any well defined suspicion, to talk of an investigating committee was merely

Frittering Away Time.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said it looked pretty much to him as though there was a feeling or anxiety to get up special committees so as to provide a place for every member of this branch. He moved that this whole matter be referred to the George O. Evans' Investigating Committee, where it would seem to rightfully belong. He regretted that that committee

Permitted their Bird to Fly Out of the State,

when he had been here a week and should have been examined at once, as he tendered his services when the committee was appointed.

Some disputation arose here between Messrs. Graham and Billingfelt as to the time Evans was in town at the organization of the committee, the latter contending that it was for a few days at least, and the former that Evans was in town only a day and a half before the committee was organized or could have a consultation. When they did consult, they subpœnaed Evans among the first, with the result now known to the whole Commonwealth.

Mr. GRAHAM insisted that the committee had done everything in their power to secure Evans.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said he was not blaming the committee or its Chairman, but regretted that they would now be under the necessity of sending a requisition to another State.

If Evans was Really Guilty,

it was not to be wondered at that he should attempt to evade an examination. He hoped, however, no stone would be left unturned to bring this witness before the committee. Serious charges like these, hanging over the heads of officials, ought to be probed to the bottom. It was due to our worthy Governor that these investigations should be thorough.

Mr. BROOKE corroborated Mr. Graham. He was certain that Evans had not been in Harrisburg more than two days this winter.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed the motion to refer this matter to the Evans Committee

Mr. Billingfelt having said that there were parties here ready to testify before that Committee, who had not yet been suppœnaed, Mr. GRAHAM explained that one party (meaning J. McClure,) had been ready to testify all along, but preferred to come after Evans, and the Committee endorsed the suggestion as likely to produce good results.

Mr. WALLACE endorsed what Mr. Graham had said, but animadverted upon the State officials, who should have afforded the Committee more facilities for ascertaining who got all this money.

The Matter Referred to the Evans Committee.

Mr. Billingfelt's amendment referring this matter to the Evans Committee was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Albright,	Allen,	Billingfelt,
Brodhead,	Buckalew,	Colling,
Crawford,	Davis (Berks),	Dechert,
Dill,	Findley,	Fitch,
Mcsherry,	Ferguson,	Strang,
Wallace,	Wartzel,	Weatley—18.

NAYS.

Anderson,	Brooke,	Davis (Phila.),
Delamater,	Graham,	Humphreys,
Mumma,	Nagle,	White,
Rutan—10.		

The resolution as amended passed.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. BROOKE—Authorizing married women to purchase and sell registered bonds.

By Mr. MUMMA—Supplement relative to railroads, authorizing roads, not contiguous, to consolidate.

The McClure-Gray Case

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a joint resolution, appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the McClure-Gray Contested Election Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, (Berks) offered a resolution that the Committee in the McClure-Gray case have leave to sit during the session of the Senate during this and next week, and to employ the necessary clerical force in reporting the proceedings, and to facilitate the work of the Committee.

Mr. GRAHAM urged that the law of 1839 required that the investigations shall not take the members away during the session of the Senate. A mere resolution could not repeal the law in this case.

The discussion became general, assuming somewhat of a political aspect.

Mr. MUMMA opposed the resolution, contending that the Committee would be likely to occupy not less than three weeks in this case, and if this resolution passed, how was the Legislature to adjourn on the 28th of March?

The Democrats all sustained the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS (Phila) said he should not vote for any resolution bringing the Committee and witnesses to Harrisburg at the extra expense of $10,000 or $15,000. Let all the meetings be held in Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON—The whole matter was settled by adopting an amendment by Mr. Buckalew to an amendment of Mr. Brooke by which the Committee is allowed Friday, Saturday and Tuesday in Philadelphia.

The resolutions giving $1,000 to the Evans Committee and $7,000 to the McClure-Gray Committee to pay expenses, were adopted.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS (Berks) by request—Forming a new judiciary district out of Armstrong county.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Refunding to Gotlieb Faas a recognizance of $4,000 by the Treasurer of Allegheny county. This bill was passed.

By Mr. Anderson—Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railway Company to change the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders. Passed.

By Mr. WHITE—Incorporating the New Florence and Ligonier Railway.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Authorizing Bishop Domecnec to sell certain real estate.

Incorporating the South Side Savings Bank of Allegheny county.

Supplement concerning streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

Prescribing the mode of adopting and recording the ordinances and resolutions of Pittsburgh Councils.

Providing for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing a change of location of the Western House of Refuge.

Supplement relative to Salt Inspectors in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Relating to boarding house keepers in Allegheny county.

Authorizing Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to issue general mortgage bonds to raise money to pay the indebtedness of the said road, to extend their track, buildings, car houses, stables, and other necessary improvements.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Incorporating the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham.

Incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

Supplement for the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.

Mr. McGOWAN objected off the House supplement for the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill incorporating the Real Estate Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh was negatived.

Mr. LATTA objected off the House bill incorporating the Youghiogheny Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company. S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. COOPER (Rep.) made a personal explanation. A dispatch had appeared in the New York *Tribune* of the 28th, saying that he had endeavored to introduce resolutions into the Legislature charging Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey with having unlawfully speculated in the bonds of the State. On the 9th of February he had been sent for at the Lochiel Hotel and introduced, by one of his constituents, to George O. Evans, to his attorney and to Dr. Payne. These parties had asked him to present certain resolutions to the House, and had

Promised, if he Complied, to Make him Popular.

He had examined their papers, and at once made up his mind that their object was to obtain an offset to the investigation now pending against Evans, or else to compel the State Treasurer and Auditor General to settle the State claim against Evans. He refused to present the resolution, and communicated the fact to Auditor General Hartranft, who declared that the whole thing was, in his opinion,

An Effort to "Pinch" the Commonwealth:

that the State had offered to settle on the basis of the Dauphin county Court, viz: $100,000; that over $50,000 had been offered by the Evans party, but that the State Treasurer and himself could not see their way clear to accepting less than the amount they thought was designated by the court.

Mr. McCONNELL (Dem.) said that Payne had come to him, and asked him to present the resolution as to Hartranft and Mackey. He had refused to do so, because he was a member of the Committee to investigate the alleged Evans defalcation.

The Liquor Traffic.

The special order was on the bill to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, being the Illinois law.

Mr. McJUNKIN moved to substitute general local option, to vote every three years. Agreed to—55 ayes to 27 nays.

Auditor and Surveyor General.

AFTERNOON—The special order was the House bill relative to the election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals. The first section provides that in case of the death of any person elected Auditor or Surveyor General between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor until the first Monday of December.

Mr. SANNER moved to amend by providing that the vacancy shall be filled by the incumbent at the time being, until his successor shall be elected and qualified, instead of allowing the Governor to appoint. Agreed to.

The second section provides that the Auditor General or Surveyor General for the term shall be chosen at the next annual election after the death of the person whose place has been temporarily filled.

The third section authorizes the returns of elections to be opened on the first Tuesday after such election.

This bill was passed as amended.

THE JAUNT OF THE JAPS.

The Gossips and "Quid Nunes" Disappointed for Once.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There was a dense crowd at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. Many persons in addition to the usual attendants were attracted thither by reports that the Japanese Embassy would be present. Several visitors came to church, but they did not satisfy public expectation. Before Dr Newman commenced the delivery of his sermon he said that the announcement had been made in a newspaper, without his authority, but that next Sunday, as he had been informed by Minister De Long, the Embassy, or part of them, will visit the church.

The Embassy thus far has made no calls, etiquette preventing them from doing so until after they shall have been officially received by the President.

PLAIN TALK.

"The Worst Legislature that Ever Assembled"—A Radical Negro's Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—When the Senate adjourned last night, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, being called upon for a speech, said:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for your courtesy in requesting me to address you, but regret that the compliment can't with any justice or honesty be returned. This is the worse Legislature, in my opinion, that assembled and you feel more rejoiced, than I, at the knowledge that its session has terminated finally. If the Government can't be carried on without the scenes, which have been enacted in the House of Representatives, I reiterate what I said this morning, that the *sooner the Rspublican party goes down the better.*

NEW YORK, March 2.—The representatives of the Irish societies last night formally decided to celebrate St. Patrick's day by a parade on Monday, March 18th. The Sixty-ninth Irish regiment will accompany the procession. The police commissioners have offered an escort. Mayor Hall has consented to review the procession from City Hall.

A VOTE AT LAST.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Arms Scandal.

Consideration of the resolution to investigate the sale of arms to the French came up.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate.

He said certain American Senators were attempting to get up an excitement on a state of facts which had been known to everybody for a year or more, for the purpose of affecting the next Presidential election. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had compared himself and Mr. Sumner in this matter to Coburn and Brighton the Alabama question, but there was one great difference between the cases. Coburn and Bright did what they did to prevent their country from doing a wrong. But after the wrong had been done, they never moved a committee of investigation for the purpose of making out a case against their country. It had been remarked that the Democratic Senators took no part in this discussion, and that fact had been attributed to a desire to let the Republicans engaged in it do all they could to injure their own party, but he had

A Kindly Feeling for the Democratic Party,

having been a member of it as long as he could be innocently, [Laughter] and he was willing to give them credit for a higher motive than unwillingness to take any part in so unpatriotic a proceeding. In this connection he quoted Rufus Choate's declaration that the Democratic party had always burned with a youthful, vehement, exulting, progressive sentiment of nationality.

Mr. Sumner had said yesterday that this case naturally opened with the resolution of the French Assembly. That was true, and it was to be regretted that the case having opened in Franee, had not been allowed to close there. [Laughter]

Mr. CARPENTER said, in conclusion, that he regretted this debate, because of the effect it would be likely to have in exciting doubt as to the wisdom of our naturalization laws. These laws were based on the theory that every naturalized citizen wholly renounced allegiance to the land of his birth, and became in the fullest sense an American citizen. But if a man coming from a foreign land, seeking and obtaining admission to our citizenship, and afterward being elected to a seat in the United States Senate and having there a place on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which gave him free access to the archieves and secrets of our State Departments—if such a man with all his experience and advantages

Could Not Rise Above the Old Feeling of Allegiance due to his Native Land,

then the people would naturally ask whether other men with less capacity and less advantages could do it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Carpenter whether he meant to charge that he had not cast off his allegiance to any foreign country.

Mr. CARPENTER—When I want to charge that, I will charge it.

He then repeated what he had just said about the man who could not fully cast off alligiance to his native land, but he protested against any one charging him with Knownothingism, because he had always opposed it.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator from Wisconsin, at the close of his speech, has raised a cry which has not been heard here to-day for the first time. When all argument is exhausted, then an appeal to prejudice is in order. Yesterday we had the General Order swindle, if not defended, at least in some way justified, on the plea that foreign importers were at the bottom of the complaints against it; and to-day we hear another scandal, resting on a charge of corruption, defended on the ground that the attack on it is an appeal to the prejudices of the foreign born citizens of this country.

Plain Home News.

Gentlemen, I tell you that this will be of no avail. The people want good and just government. The people are rising up against corruption wherever it shows its head, and you cannot dissuade them from their purpose by saying that the General Order business in New York is directed against foreign importers, or that this is a question which is to effect the German-born American citizens. It is of no avail, gentlemen, and you had better give it up.

I ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he charged me with any unpatriotic act or motive. He did not do it directly but he did it by innuendo.

It Would Have Been More Courageous

had he stood up here and said to me, "No you have not cast off your allegiance to the foreign power, of which you were formerly a subject, and you are at the present moment a traitor to American interests," Instead of making that charge he tried to turn it so as to give the people to understand his meaning without having the courage to bring it forward plainly.

A Brilliant Defense.

Sir, I do not stand here to make a defense of my patriotism. I did not come to this country yesterday. I have been here for twenty years, and if the Senator from Wisconsin can point out a single instance where there was a sacrifice demanded of me, that I have not made; where there was a service, that I could render, that I have not rendered; where there was an act of patriotism, that I could have performed, that I have not performed, let him say so. No, sir, this is not brought forward as something to benefit a foreign government. I knew very well that when this discussion began, it would be attempted on the part of those who justify anything that the administration may do, to give it a turn like that; to appeal to the prejudices of the people in order to cover up what was wrong.

I repeat, gentlemen, do not indulge in the delusion of that trick. It will not succeed. The Senator from Wisconsin warns us that the precedent we make here may

Come to Plague us Hereafter.

Precisely, sir, and let me say that if the case remains as it is now before the civilized world, the precedent is already set, and it is our duty to break off the point of that precedent, by showing that if any wrong was committed the people of the United States did not approve it, and are ready to punish those who committed it. That is

The Duty of the Patriot.

The Senator from Wisconsin cannot frighten me by saying "our country right or wrong." In a certain sense, I say so too. My country is the United States, and I say my country, if right, is to be kept right, and if wrong to be set right. [Applause in the galleries.]

Filibustering.

Mr. CORBETT moved as a substitute a preamble setting forth that the whole subject had now undergone an exhaustive discussion of nearly three weeks, and that none of the allegations contained in the original preamble had been sustained, and a resolution declaring that the War Department officials were guiltless of any wrong doing in any of these transactions, and that it was the sense of the Senate that the discussion of the subject should cease.

He then reviewed at length the allegations and evidence adduced to sustain them, and argued that they were shown to have had no foundation whatever.

Mr. CONKLING fully agreed with Mr. Corbett, and said that the substitute was eminently just and proper, but inasmuch as its adoption would prevent the investigation, he appealed to the Senator to withdraw it, feeling confident that an investigation would completly explode all charges, insinuations and imputations that had been made.

Mr. CORBETT withdrew his substitute.

Mr. HARLAN moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling some days since.

Mr. Harlan's amendment directs the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has been in unauthorized communication or collusion with the agents of any foreign power. Adopted.

Mr. MORTON said that if the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri could succeed in establishing their case, the effect would be to make a case for Prussia against this country. According to Mr. Sumner's own argument in the Alabama case Prussia would have a claim against the United States for consequential damages amounting to hundreds of millions, for she could maintain that by supplying France with arms, we had prolonged the siege of Paris, and thereby put her to enormous additional outlay and loss.

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Sumner had tried to make out a stronger case for Prussia against the United States than our case against Great Britain, because he had argued that France, when she got those arms from the United States, was prostrate and unarmed, and therefore we had not merely furnished one of the belligerents with arms, but had actually set her on her feet again, and enabled her to continue the war.

Morton's Patriotism.

Mr. MORTON continued. I shall vote for this resolution because I know, as well as I know anything that has not transpired in my own presence, that this whole inquiry is a sham and pretense without foundation whatever, and may say I know that it will result in the vindication of the government, and I shall vote for the resolution for the purpose of squelching the scandals that have been scattered abroad from here for mere political effect.

But if I thought there was reason to believe that through the Chief of Ordnance or anybody else, my Government had done wrong, I should not vote for the resolution because I do not believe that there is any moral or patriotic obligation, resting on me to go forward and make out a cause of action against my own country.

Sumner's Resolution Adopted.

The Senate continued the debate until seven o'clock.

The resolution was adopted—Yeas, 52, nays, 5. The following are the nays: Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlan, and Wright.

The Preamble Was Laid on the Table.

all voting aye, except Mr. Edmunds, who wanted it voted down directly.

Messrs. MORTON and CONKLING said that Mr. Sumner's voting to lay the preamble on the table was a confession that it was wrong, which Mr. Sumner indignantly denied.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill

was taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, a bill was passed exempting from internal tax canned fish, preserves, jellies, and mustard.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported advisely the bill to permit criminials to testify in their own defense. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to protect the purchasers of lands sold for non-payment of taxes in the late insurrectionary State.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education, reported adverely the memorial for the establishment of an educational test for suffrage,

Chandler Wroth Over an Alleged Forgery of His Frank.

Mr CHANDLER, rising to a personal explanation, read a letter from a gentleman of Jackson, Michigan, stating that somebody had sent him certain "Reform Movement" and "Liberal Republican" documents under his (Chandler's) frank and that of Mr. Morton's. The writer expressed his astonishment thereat, and asked him (Chandler) to send no more documents unless they had the true ring.

Mr. CHANDLER said that his frank was a forgery, but as the whole Liberal Republican movement was a fraud he was not surprised that those engaged therein resorted to forgery.

Mr. MORTON pronounced his name thereto a forgery.

Chandler's Speeches Below Par.

Mr. TIPTON in a personal explanation, said that he had almost been as unfortunate as Mr. Chandler. He had sent one of that Senator's speeches to a constituent, who read, and indignantly returned it with the request that if he endorsed such sentiments, he should never send his frank to that constituent again. [Laughter.]

Japanese Cadets.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill to admit six Japanese youths to West Point Academy.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the bill, as unwise.

The bill passed.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a number of memorials of lumbermen in the Northwest setting forth reasons why the Chicago relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LOGAN read a letter in favor of its passage.

Mr. WINDOM and Mr. FERRY presented memorials for a modification of the homestead laws.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to release to Indiana the lands known as the bed of Deer Lake, in Newton county, Indiana, and addressed the Senate on it at length. On the conclusion of his speech the bill passed.

Begging the Question.

Mr. BAYARD moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of the instructions given the U. S. District Attorney of New York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. CONKLING said that the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was, therefore, no need to pass the resolution hurriedly. He thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views on the resolution and on Bayurd's motives in offering it.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if he had based such on a mere newspaper item Mr. Conkling would have been the first to call him to order. The allusion to his motive he thought ungracious and necessarily ignorant, as Mr. Conkling had no means of ascertaining them except from his public remarks yesterday. Besides, judging from Conkling's action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment Committee, and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New York could hardly understand his (Bayard's) motives. He did intend to comment on the conduct of the officer who gave the instructions, but he wished to base his comments on authoritative information. He had asked for it in the usual and only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 22; nays, 21.

A PERILOUS NIGHT

Horrors of River Navigation.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Near midnight last night the steamer Falls City, Capt. J.V. Sproul, bound for Green River passed out of the mouth of the old canal with a big freight list and fifty cabin passengers. Just below the mouth of the new canal she came up to the J. W. Garrett and the barge Rachel, which had passed through the new canal and stopped at the bank as the Falls City came up. The proper signals were given and replied to by the Garrett when the Garrett started out from the shore and collided with the Falls City, the barge Rachel striking her amidship in rear of the boilers, cutting into the hull and letting in the water freely. The Falls City swung round and struck the stern against the barge, injuring her wheel and engines so that she became disabled. The pilot, Geo. Dolly, blew the signal of distress repeatedly. Capt. Sproul and Capt. Warmeter, a passenger and a stockholder in the Falls City, ran to the after part of the boat and shouted to the officers of the Garrett to come to their assistance and take the women and children as the boat was sinking rapidly. It is claimed that the officers of the Garrett must have heard the call, as the boats were not then more than fifty yards apart. The Garrett, however, passed on down the river. The Falls City drifted over to Sand Island, and lodged against some coal barges about fifty yards from the bank. The passengers were taken to the shore over the barges. A number of the passengers, especially the ladies, escaped only in in their night clothes. The night was cold, and the ground deep in snow, and despite the efforts of the officers of the Falls City, much suffering ensued. The boat sank soon after the passengers left, careening to the starboard side, and upsetting the stoves in the ladies' cabin and texas, from which she took fire and burned to the water's edge in less than half an hour. The light was seen in this city, but was supposed to be a fire in New Albany. After remaining on the bank about three hours, the passengers were taken to Portland by Capt. Moses Irwin with the ferry boat Conner, from New Albany.

The unfortunate steamer was built four years ago by the Louisville and Greenbrier Packet Company; cost $26,000, was 990 tons burthen, 150 feet long, 39 feet beam, 5½ feet hold, had 3 boilers, 16 inch cylinders with 5½ feet stroke. The cabin had been recently overhauled, and all the Government appliances added. She was insured for $40,000 in the Ætna, Cincinnati. The risk was placed only last night, about six o'clock. The cargo was insured for about $10,000 in a Louisville company.

BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

Monthly Rehash of the Manner in Which Our National Finances are Thimble-Rigged.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for the month ending February 29th:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Principal	$1,650,150,280
Interest	32,899,227
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY	
Principal	33,815,600
Interest	248,438
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	1,679 16
Interest	270 20
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Principal	431,602,401
Unclaimed Interest	14,644
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	2,317,249,761
Interest	33,432,429
Total	2,50,682,243
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	110,405,319
Currency	14 483,426
Total	$124,888,745
Debt less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1872	2,225,813,497
Debt less cash in Treasury, February 1, 1872	2,236,204,949
RECAPITULATION.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	$ 12,391,451
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871	94,895,348
Decrease of debt from March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1872	299,649,782
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails &c	3,477,125
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,154,745

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Gubernatorial Nomination.

TERRE HAUTE, March 3.—The *Journal* of this city will publish to-morrow a letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees, in which he peremptorily declines to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana.

Caught a Tartar.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—On Saturday afternoon a party of roughs, including the notorious Dan Reddin, made their way to a room adjoing that in which the McClure-Gray Senatorial Committee was setting, at the Washington House, with the evident intention of interfering with the business of the Committee, but were ejected, several of the party being roughly handled.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—Governor Walker has vetoed the act passed by the General Assembly making gold and silver coin, United States notes of national banks only receivable for taxes. The House by 68 to 22 promptly passed the act over the veto, and the Senate laid the Governor's message on the table where it will probably remain until the close of the session.

The sinking fund commission will arrange to take all new city croton and dock bonds.

The President will visit Philadelphia about Thursday next to attend a wedding, and will remain two or three days.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Rolling Mill Hand Killed in Anderson, Woods & Co.'s Steel Works

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock, a young man named John Jenkins, who was employed on the "night turn" at the Steel works of Anderson, Woods & Co., met with a horrible accident. He had been under the influence of liquor during the day, and had gone to his father's house on the corner of Ross street and Fourth avenue on Sunday evening, and an effort was made to keep him at home. He insisted, however, on going out, saying that he would be back very soon. He did not return Sunday night, but was seen, during the evening, going along Ross street very much intoxicated.

Nothing more was seen of Jenkins until yesterday morning when he went into the mill still under the "influence." Some of the men went toward him to endeavor to persuade him to leave the mill. He spoke to one of the men and walked across the mill to one of the furnaces, falling down once or twice in getting there. He had scarcely reached the furnace when he fell backwards, was caught between the "pinions" of a pair of rollers and instantly drawn through.

The space between the pinions is about ten inches, but there are occasional sharp projections on them. The unfortunate man's head was caught between two of these projections and frightfully cut, the scalp being nearly torn off, and the skull fractured. Of course death was instantaneous. The body passed on through, the trunk and limbs being greatly crushed and lacerated terribly in some places by the projections mentioned.

The horrified spectators caught hold of the man's head and shoulders and pulled his feet clear of the pinions, and soon after the mangled body was carried to the parents, and Coroner West sent for. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by being crushed while he was in a state of intoxication.

The deceased was twenty years of age and unmarried, and had been employed in steel works for several years.

THE NEW MASONIC HOME.

Organization of the Board.

A meeting of the corporators and subscribers of this institution was held on February 22nd, thus celebrating the birthday of the Father of His Country, and a revered Brother Mason.

An election was held for permanent officers of the Institution, which resulted as follows:

President—James H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer — Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk.

Secretary—M. M. Meredith, Brookville.

The Vice-Presidents are all those who contribute or donate at least $500 to the Institution. This list is constantly increasing. Amongst those already entered on this roll of honor are Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Wm. Lilly, Col. Robt. Klotz, Jas. H. Hopkins, G. B. Linderman, D. W. C. Carroll, Charles O. Skeer, Charles W. Batchelor, G. B. Markle, James Bown, G. C. Shidle, R. A. Packer, James Blackmore, Thos. Fawcett, John Chislett, Geo. Belford, Robert Pitcairn, S. B. Dick, Frank Ardary, &c.

In addition to the Vice Presidents by virtue of their subscriptions, the following were elected as members of the committee of management:

Dr. J. Roberts, Philadelphia.
Robert A. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
John Gibson, York.
James Goodlander, Williamsport.
M. M. Meredith, Brookville.
Jno. J. Wadsworth, Erie.
H. Stanley Goodwin, Bethlehem.
Ed. Kinsbury, Scranton.
Fred. Lauer, Reading.
M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia.

One of the rules of the institution provides that persons not Freemasons may become honorary members by contributing $50, and by a vote of the Committee of Management; and ladies who collect $100 may be elected honorary members.

The following persons have already taken advantage of this provision, and have been duly elected honorary members: George W. Esser, of Mauch Chunk, Mrs. Robert Klotz, Mrs. James H. Hopkins, Mrs. William Lilly, Miss Mary H. Packer.

This most praiseworthy enterprise starts under the most favorable auspices, and it is confidently believed that in a very short time the entire Masonic fraternity will become fully interested, and speedily raised the necessary funds. Several Lodges have contributed in their organized capacity, and others will follow. The ladies will aid materially, and we may hope before many months to record the laying of the corner-stone.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.

Rev. Rine Explains.

In a communication to one of our contemporaries, Rev. Rine explains in detail the story of his down-fall. He confesses to having sinned—indulged in drink, found McCormick's pocket book in the train, did not attempt to negotiate the notes, played faro, was the victim of a "put up" job, was treated as a felon, confined fifteen days in jail, was visited by several clerical friends, was assisted by J. C. Young, Esq., was committed in default of one thousand dollars bail, which was afterwards raised to three thousand dollars, was bailed by Mr. C. C. Fawcett and M. J. Bennett, of Braddock's Field, was released, the case dismissed, minus watch and money, made a great mistake—have learned a great lesson, hope to profit by it, and will try to be a true Christian. "Oh how my *true* friends have comforted me in the time of trouble God bless them all. Now I ask, have I not suffered enough for having gone astray? What yet remains to be done? I have given an honest statement here. God has graciously pardoned my sins. Will *Christians* restore me to confidence?

Yours, in charity.

D. I. K. RINE.

Pints and Quarts

Of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands are deceased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists.

w&s 571.

"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE."

Wendell Phillips' Lecture.

Last evening a large and fashionable audience thronged Library Hall to hear Wendell Phillips' lecture, "subject not announced," but which turned out to be a really delightful description of "Street Life in Europe." The great orator, statesman and agitator, began his discourse by remarking that nations were under a really wonderful misapprehension concerning each other.

The French, before the late struggle, considered every German a monster, and *vice versa*. The North, previous to the rebellion, considered the South as braggarts, while the latter considered the North as wanting in courage, and incapable of fighting for an idea. It was not till they had met on fifty battle fields, that they learned to appreciate the good qualities of each other. When the learned German scholar, Neibuhr, went to Scotland he considered every Scot a bigot, and the latter considered every German an athiest. When they sat down to talk to each other they both discovered that they were mistaken.

To a tourist traveling in Europe the three principal things that are likely to attract his attention are, first, the greater individuality and independence of character. Second, the peculiarity of street architecture, and, thirdly, the lack of enterprise, or the ability or wish to apply brains and thought to labor.

In regard to the first I may observe that the tendency in republics is for the people to go in herds—to go as the rest go, to move in masses, and wait till they know what others will do. It is different in a monarchy. There the individual is full of self-assertion, and individuality, and the system has a tendency to produce great men, great thinkers, men who leave their stamp in the age in which they live. Not only the British noblemen, but the English mechanic is full of this individuality. The great aim of an English artizan is to turn out a perfect piece of work, while the great aim of an American mechanic is to hide the fact that he is a mechanic at all. The same principle is seen at work in a hundred ways. An Englishman blurts out his opinion, while an American is reserved in fact slippery. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred here want to know what people think about it before they commit themselves to an opinion.

The manners and character of a people are known also by their street architecture. "Houses," as Dickens used to say, "talk." The fortified jail-like appearance of many houses in Paris speaks of the barricades as plainly as the walls and narrow streets of Genoa tell of a city which has sustained twenty memorable sieges within two hundred years.

The lack of enterprize among people in Europe does not come from lack of thought as many of them are much better than us in these particulars. It comes from a desire for ease, an aversion to labor, and a willingness to let "to-morrow" look out for itself.

Mr. Phillips referred to the idea that is expressed every Fourth of July regularly, that we are the best educated people on the face of the earth. Being conservative, he did not like to differ from his fellow citizens, but he did not like our manner of proving the proposition. Of course, there are more people here that can read and write, than there are in Europe. These are only the tools to work with.

In manners, the French, for instance, are immensely superior to us, and their traditional politeness is not a whit overrated—and politeness is education.

In feeling, they are more natural, and act without regard to what Mrs. Grundy says. I once saw a Yankee, who refused to kiss his little girl, six years of age, after the child had asked it, simply because people would see him. In France or on the Continent it is one of the most usual things in the world when the train stops at a depot to see the father kissing a daughter, the husband the wife, and so on. So, also, in the Chamber of Deputies I have seen Jules Favre go over to the opposite side of the Chamber and kiss with feeling the great lawyer, Berryer. Just imagine Sunset Cox kissing Ben Butler, or Ben Wade kissing Charles Sumner—and yet a similar thing is of daily occurrence in France. The lecturer went on at length sketching, in his own masterly and superb way, the manners and peculiaritie of the different nationalities of Europe, and concluded amid great applause.

Notice.

Messrs. John Reichenbach & Co., No. 11 Market street, have received their tenth patent right of an artificial leg a few days ago, which is the best, lightest, and a neater leg than any other ever made. It is beautifully enameled, weighs from 2½ to 2 pounds, and is twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other firm can afford to make one for. Any person in need of such a leg, and use the same, will find that he or she can walk without a cane, pain, bruises, nor even being noticed that it is an artificial limb. Ladies' legs very light. No satisfaction, no charges.

Also ruptures can be cured within six weeks. No cure, no charge.

They manufacture every article in this line; machines for bended limbs, knock knees, club feet, disease of the spine, &c. 1t

Dr. Oldshue's Letter of Instruction to Patients.

We are constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

To facilitate the matter of answering these letters, and to make plain the conditions required to obtain a thorough, scientific, and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical, and microscopic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, *take that first passed in the morning*, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about *two ounces* in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the *name* of the patient in *full*.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient.

Without knowing the *age*, we will neither examine the specimen nor give medicines.

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States, and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

Address Drs. Oldshue,
No. 139 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The first negro jurors ever drawn at a Venango county court are on the list for the third Monday in March. They are J. W. Henry and Reuben Smith.

A young man named Thomas Minshall, of this city, was recently poisoned by a hair dye, used by barbers. In the process of coloring his moustache, a drop of the dye fell upon his lip. The face became greatly inflamed and swollen, and convulsions followed. He is now recovering. We do not think it is worth the risk to have red hair changed to stove polish black. Better stick to nature.—*Chester Pilot.*

ON Thursday last, James McClelland, one of the oldest citizens of Centre county, died at Bellefonte, on his 77th birthday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s, 1881	114¾@114⅞
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾ bid
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅝@111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	110¾ bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110¾@110¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	112⅛ @112
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112⅜@112⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅜@107½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	107⅝@108
Currency Sixes	114 a 114¾
New 5 Per Cents	108⅜@109

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues extremely cold, and the probabilities are that navigation will be again suspended by ice. Some "bulls" in the flour and wheat markets assert that the present cold weather has badly injured the wheat now in the ground, hence they agree that the coming crop will prove a short one, and that prices will largely advance. One prominent dealer in flour made a wager the other day that inside of three months flour would go up in this market to ten dollars per barrel, or two dollars higher than it is now held. We are, however, disposed to think the dealer will lose the wager. With regard to prices we have no particular changes to note. The cold weather has had a compressing effect upon trade generally and the market is somewhat dull.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

GROCERIES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; the sales were confined to the wants of the home trade at the following rates:

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13 13¼c; A, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Extra C, 12c; C Yellow, 11⅞c; do (C) 11⅝c; Chesapeake do ex. C, 11½c. Raw—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c prime, 10½c; good, 10; fair, 9½c; choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25c; Prime, 24c; Good, 23¾c; Fair, 23; Java, 28; roasted, J. S. Dilworth & Co.'s pure, 28; lower grades, 27a27½c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Haremyer & Elder's, 65a69c; fancy white drips, 75c; white honey, 65c; other grades from 40 to 60c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¼c; prime 9¼c; good, 9; Rangoon, 8a8¾c; Patna, 8¼a7c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 22c; do Pimento, 16; Cassina, 50c; Cloves, 20c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The leading houses report a fair trade demand; prices continue to rule low; we are reported sales at the following rates: s. c. hams 12c; s. c. shoulders 8c; plain 7c; ribbed sides 8c; short rib 8¾c; clear 9c; ham sausages 10½c; breakfast bacon 10¼c; clear 11¾c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 50; pigs' feet $2 10. Lard, tierce, 10c; buckets 11c per lb.

HAY—Dull and prices weak; sales were reported by the round lot at $18a23 per ton.

POTATOES—Market quiet and prices unchanged; we note sales in a regular way a 75a80c per bushel.

FISH—Mackerel, No 1 Shore $19; No 1 Bay $16; No 2 Shore $14 20; No 2 Bay $13; No 3 large, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32c per package. Lake and White Fish $6 25; Lake Herring $3 25 in half barrels. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank 6½a7c; Grand Bank 6a6½c.

APPLES—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season we can report fair receipts and a good local trade; prices remain as last quoted with sales of fair to prime lots at $4 00a4 50 per bbl; choice $5 00a5 25.

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note as regards this article; sales of common to fair at 55a65c per gall; sales of choice lots at 70a75c.

ASHES—The market was decidedly strong, holders having the advantage, the stock on hands is quite small; the leading operators quote Soda Ash—Common, 5¾c; Refined, 6a6¼, the latter for high test; Nitrate Soda, 5½c, Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a dull market; we note small sales at 6a8c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was fair, so was the demand for choice roll, suitable for family use. Sales ranged from 25 to 28c, as per quality and condition; mixed lots were plenty and hard to dispose of.

BEANS—Market steady, but not very active. Small sales were reported ot $2a2 50 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales of eastern cultivated at $12a14 00; Sackett's belle berries $17 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The firmness that has ruled the market for some time continues. The stock in first hands has been very much reduced. We note sales of Goshen at 17¾a18¾c; factory 16¾a17½c; dairy 14a15½c.

CANNED ARTICLES—Is attracting more attention. Peaches are held firmly at $6a7 00; tomatoes $4 25a4 50; corn has an upward tendency; we note sales at $7a7 50 per case. These are certainly steep figures.

COUNTRY LARD—Is firm with sales at 8½a9c per lb.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note as relates prices or demands; the nominal rates are 19½a20c for standard brands in round lots; store sales were made at the usual advance.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply keeps pace with the demand; deliverers report a fair business doing at the following rates: Peaches—Halves 10a10½c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a8½c; pealed 15a20c per lb. Apples moderately active and holders firm; common to fair, 7½a3c; prime to choice, 7¼a9c per lb. Blackberries, 14a15c. Pitted Cherries, 23a30c; unpitted, 8a10c per pound.

EGGS—The sudden cold spell has improved the demand, holders being decidedly firmer in their views; we quote at 27a28c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Demand fair and sales moderate; No 1 sold at 72a75c to the trade; mixed stock ranged from 40 to 60c per lb, as per quality.

FLOUR—The market remains steady, with a good trade demand without any change in prices; we quote: Fair to medium spring wheat, $7 25a7 50; choice, $7 75a7 85; fair to good red winter wheat, $7 50a7 75; choice, to fancy $7 90a8. Rye flour, $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Steady but not very active; dealers generally confine their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their ordinary wants. Wheat is arriving more freely; red winter, $1 60a1 63; white, $1 65a1 68 per bushel. Oats quiet, the supply being in excess of the demand, and holders refuse to make concessions to effect sales. We note sales from track of mixed, 48c; prime white, 50c; store lots at the usual advance. Corn quiet; shelled from elevator at 60c; ear sold in bulk at 57a58c; sacked 2c advance. Rye steady at 97a98c. Barley quiet with light offerings; we quote spring at 75a80c; fall 80a85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were very shy and not disposed to operate. The result was a quiet market with sales few and far between. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot	9½
S. O. till July	9½
B. O. same time	11
B. O. all year	12

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market quiet but steady.

Spot	21⅞c
March	22½c
April	23½c
May	24c,

The above prices are for oil delivered at New York or Philadelphia.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—The *Herald* says: There was few if any transactions on the creek to-day. Oil men were at Franklin in a body in attendance at the mass meeting, consequently little was done. The market may be quoted at about $3 65 for spot on the Upper Creek On the Lower Creek and at Oil City the market was about the same.

NEW YORK, March 6—Closing of the 5th.—The market remains quiet but very strong and sympateizes with the creek market. Crude in bulk 13¼c; refined at 22¾a23c. Cases 28a28¼c. No sales of any consequence are reported. For Philadelphia delivery the market shows very very little change. There is no trad rer ported. Refined quoted at 21¾a22c fo spot and 22a22½c for the last ha lfof March.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Market quiet:

Standard White	22½c
Crude	11½c
Cases	27½c
March	22¼c
April	23¾c
May	25c
September	25c
B. O. first 6 months	25c

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 6.—Market firm at 3 60a3 05.

ROUSEVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet; held at $3 55a3 60.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Quiet and firm. Sales at $3 70.

OIL CITY, March 6.—Market quiet and firm. Ordinary on Lower held at $3 60a3 65. 47 gravity at Oil City held at $3-80a3 85.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle this week to this time is fair. There are scarcely any buyers here yet, and the market has not commenced. Advices from New York are favorable, and from Philadelphia not so good. The feeling among holders at present is that cattle will sell at about last week's prices, but this is mere conjecture.

In the absence of any sales, we quote the market quiet with prices nominal. For extra 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, $5 50 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls $2 75 to $3 50; cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs continue rather light. In quality arrivals are about an average with those of other weeks. Yesterday the market was moderately active and prices about 10c per 100 lbs higher than last week, prime Philadelphia selling as high as $5 40. To-day the demand is lighter, and the market rules dull, though prices are no lower. The weather is favorable, and if it continues cold, we think a better feeling will rule. Yorkers are selling a little better than last week, and now run as high as $4 90. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 30a5 40
Prime Philadelphia	5 10a5 25
Baltimore	5 00
Yorkers	4 65a4 90

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were light. The market is firm and moderately active at fully last week's prices. The quality of arrivals is fair, and with no heavy run a fair market is expected to rule. Following are the rates current for the different kninds and grades as bought and sold here:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$8 35
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	7 75a8 00
Medium, 80 to 85 lbs	6 75a7 50
Common	5 25a5 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, Mar. 4, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 46 cars or about eight hundred and fifty-eight head. In addition to these there were a drove of some forty from Green county, thirty from East Liberty, and a few from Butler county, making in all probably nearly one thousand head as the total of arrivals. Several cars of stock cattle were taken direct to Washington county, and with some seven loads which did not arrive until too late for the market, reduced the actual amount of offerings to about seven hundred, and fourteen head. Of this number some ten cars were stockers, leaving not more than four hundred head of fat or market cattle on sale at the opening this morning. The quality of the offerings was but medium, although, as is generally the case, there were a few prime and extra. The market opened up slow, and at eight o'clock, at which hour it is most always under full way, trade was still dull and draggy, with very few cattle selling. The butchers were very offish, and although not many cattle were sold an last Monday, the demand was limited, and with this influence ruling, prices were low, much about the same as last week. As the season advances our dealers find it hard to get suitable cattle that they can bring here and sell at prices that will do any good. This moruing the cattle on sale that came from the west were all bought high, and drovers held on to them pretty well, and with butchers wanting to purchase at even lower figures than last week, it was not any wonder that trade ruled so exceedingly slow. A few very fine cattle sold to the best butchers as high as seven cents, but these figures were an exception, the bulk of sales for medium to prime butcher stock ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred pounds.

On the whole, we have no improvement to note. There were some tail ends left over and sent to East Liberty.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stockers on sale to-day was rather larger than for some time past. The quality of the offerings were principally of medium and lower grades. A fair number of farmers and country dealers were on hand, and most of the offerings were sold. Prices ranged from $4 50 to $5 00 per hundred pounds.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was somewhat larger than for a while past, and in quality were all grades from common to strictly prime. The market opened up a little slow at first, but toward nine o'clock became more active. Prices on good stock were fully sustained, though they did not sell so rapidly as last week, when the offerings were lighter. A few sheep sold as high as $10 00 per hundred lbs, and a drove of prime Ohio at $9 00, both of which are considered big prices.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on sale was fair and principally in the hands of regular dealers. The market was moderately active with a fair local demand; prices are unchanged and may be quoted from $5 00 to $5 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Gold dull at 110¼a110¼.

Loans were from 4 to 5 per cent. then to 3 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $26,000,000.

Governments were strong and higher, with improved demand and small supply.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular in the early dealings, and an unsettled feeling prevailed.

Pacific Mail was the feature, opening at 60¾. This was caused by an injunction, which was procured late last night, preventing the officers of the company from speculation with the company's funds. The removal of the injunction was announced soon after the opening of the market, and the next sale was made at 62. Before the close it sold at 63¾.

Next in point of interest were Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohio, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash and Union Pacific, and on the semi speculative list, Canton Land Company. The latter sold up to 90¼.

The market at the close was buoyant, and the best prices of the day were current.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held in Boston to-day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, N. Y.; Augustus Schell, N. Y.; James H. Banker, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston; R. E. Robbins, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; G. M. Pullman, Chicago; John Duff, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; L. P. Morton, N. Y.; James Brooks, New York; Sidney Dillon, N. Y.; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston.

The Government Directors are as follows: B. F. Wade, Ohio; J. F. Wilson, Iowa; Hiram Price, Iowa; J. C. Harrison, Indiana; David S. Ruddocki, Tenn.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected:

President—Horace F. Clark, N. Y.
Vice President—John Duff, Boston.
Treasurer—E. H. Rollins, Concord, N. H.
Auditor—H. B. Wilbur.

Money was active early in the day, caused by two prominent banks calling in loans. As high as 7 per cent. on gold was paid in some instances. The market closed steady at 6a7 per cent.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake 28¾a28½c; pig iron firmer with little offering; Scotch 41a46c; American 44a45c; bar firm at 86c; Russia sheet firm at 16a17c gold. Nails, cut $5; clinch $6 50a7 00; horse-shoe 20a23c.

PRODUCE.

Cotton more active; sales of 2,000 bales of middling upland at 22¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State, $5 90a6 40; common to good extra, $6 60a6 80; good to choice, $6 85a7 45. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady, 90c. Wheat dull and heavy; Pennsylvania, $1 65; winter red western, $1 63 a1 70. Rye heavy; western 92c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; new western mixed, 71c; yellow western, 71½c. Oats less active; western, 52¾a55c; white Ohio, 54a56c. Eggs and hay unchanged. Hops firm at 25a65c for 1871; 10a30c for 1870; 10a15c for 1869; 8a12c for 1868. Coffee dull; Rio, 19¼a21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refined, 8¾a9c; Cuba, 8a9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 48a64c. Rice, 8a0c. Crude petroleum, 13a13¼c; refined, 22¾a23c. Turpentine firm at 85c. Pork dull; new mess, $13 25a13 50; prime $11 10a11 75; new prime, $13 10a13 75. Mess pork, March, $13 25; April and May $13 50; July, $15 75. Beef quiet; mess, $11 00; extra 11a11¼c. Hams dull at 23a 26c; tierce nominal; mess 16a18c. Dressed hogs steady; western $5 87. Cut meats steady; hams 8¼a7½c; shoulders 5a6c; middles quiet; long clear, 7¼c. Lard heavy, No. 1 to prime steam 9a9¼c; kettle 9¼c. Butter steady; western 11a22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Cotton—firm; middling 22¼c. Flour dull and lower; family $7 35a8 00. Wheat dull; red $1 60 a1 62. Rye quiet at 90a92c. Oats dull at 40a45c. Barley dull at 70a80c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Eggs dull at 22c. Butter firm at 20a26c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12 50a12 70. Lard dull and nominal at 8¾a9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 5¾c; sides 6¼a7¼c. Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts 870. Whisky firm at 85c. The *Price Current* has published the following report: Number of hogs received during the season 673,796. Whole number reported cut by the packers 656,841. Average net weight 231⅝. Yield low per hog 40½ lbs. Average price per cent. gross $4 45½. Highest and lowest prices of the season $4 00 and $4 80.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Tobacco active and strong; sales of 208 hhds lugs, $6 50a6 75; low to good medium leaf $7 75a11 00; good to fine $10 00a20 00. Bagging less firm; medium to heavy 16½ a17c. Cotton quiet but firm at 22c. Flour active; prices well sustained; extra family $7 50. Provisions firm with a fair jobbing demand; bacon shoulders 6c; sides clear 7½c; packed 5¾c; mess pork quiet at $13 00; lard quiet; tierces 9c; kegs 9¾c. Whisky quiet at 85c per gallon.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Flour firm; absence of business for want of stock. Wheat steady; red $1 61a1 62; amber $1 64; white $1 75. Corn firm; mixed western 65a65½c. Oats dull; white 55c. Barley steady. Provisions dull. Refined petroleum 21¾c. Whisky duff at 90a91.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter $1 59; No. 2 $1 49. Corn held at 52c. Oats dull at 42c. Refined Petroleum in fair demand at 21a21½c for car lots; 22½a23c for retail lots. Crude dull and nothing doing.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white Michigan $1 67; amber Michigan $1 57. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 46c; low mixed 46c. Oats dull and lower; rejected 37c. Dressed hogs $4 50. Clover seed $4 50 for Michigan.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 6.—Wheat dull; extra $1 62; amber $1 51. Corn firm; mixed 40c. Oats dull and lower; mixed 39c. Clover-seed $5 60.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 27; No. 2 $1 23½. Oats steady; No. 2 41½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 37½c. Rye dull; No. 1 71c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 58c. Mess pork firm at $12.

If Your Throat is Sore,

Or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED:

PITTOCK—AIKEN—On Monday, March 4, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, Shady Lane, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. S. Davidson, JOHN W. PITTOCK and MARY S. AIKEN, daughter of the late John Aiken.

HAUCH—RICHARDS—On Thursday evening, February 29, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, CHARLES HAUCH to MARTHA J. RICHARDS, all of this city.

LYSLE—HAYS—On Tuesday afternoon, March 5, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. D. Moore, assisted by Rev. A. D. Clark, Mr. ADDISON LYSLE, and Miss MARIA B., daughter of GEORGE S. HAYS, all of Allegheny City.

DIED.

STEWART—On Tuesday, March 5th, 1872, at 11 o'clock, P. M., FRANCIS SLOAN, son of Thomas D. and Alice Stewart, of Turtle Creek, aged one year, one month and six days.

LORENZ—On Friday morning, March 1st, 1872, M. ALLEN LORENZ, aged 28.

MCKEE—DAVID M'KEE, Sr., at his residence in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, on February 29 h.

WILSON—At his residence, Hazelwood, P. & C. R. R. on Thursday, February 29, 1872, Mr. GEORGE WILSON, aged 65 years.

HOPE—On Wednesday afternoon, February 28 at 2 o'clock, THOMAS C. HOPE.

SHANKS—On Wednesday, February 28th, 1872, Mrs. JANE SHANKS, in the 45th year of her age.

BECK—On Sunday morning, March 3rd, MRS. MARTHA, wife of James Beck, aged 36 years and 7 months.

MCCANN—On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. HELEN MCCANN.

WELDIN—On Saturday, March 2, at 11 o'clock, p. m., J. R. WELDIN.

CURRY—On Saturday, March 2, 1872, in Wilkins township, JAMES CURRY, aged 55 years.

EVERS—On Tuesday afternoon, March 5th, FERDINAND EVERS, aged 87 years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph A. Schandau.

Periodic Disorders.

The paroxysmal maladies which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these *marked cases of ague*—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances tall he so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood vessels which causes the chill, is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature, by arousing the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 107 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, March 5, 1872.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after March 6th inst., at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons.
2d&tw JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Near the Soldier's Monument,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our
Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,
We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.
C. COLEMAN & SON.
au23:d&Wly